The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,745. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	16	0
——— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

	Rs.	
Ten lines and under	4	0
Repetition	2	0
First insertion, each line	0	6
Second insertion	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

COOKSON—IMPEY—At Seetabuldee, on the 3rd March, by the Revd. W. S. Trotman, B. A., Captain James Gathorne Cookson, of the late 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Julia A. P., eldest daughter of the late Major Hastings B. Impey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore.

DARLING—MERRALL—On the 12th March, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Revd. A. H. Alcock, Robert Darling, Esq., to Emily Fanny, eldest daughter of E. E. Merrall, Esq., C. E.

DEATH.

RICE—At Bangalore, on the 11th March, Jane Peach Rice, the beloved wife of the Revd. Benjamin Rice, of the London Mission, aged 57 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents Ship *Octavia.*

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca.*
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain T. BEASLEY, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after noon on Saturday the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,190 Tons and (470 H. P.,) Captain W. COLLET will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O.S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st March, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannamore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 28th instant with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	22nd March	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	22nd March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864.

NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

फोर्ट परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ફોટ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેચતરન ઇનડીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેચ કંમપેના લીમોતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—It is requested that those persons who have not yet signed the Articles of Association of the Company do call at the Company's Office for that purpose without further delay.

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flates cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICES.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
1st March 1864. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.

W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, p Manager.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' half yearly report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership carried on for some time past at Bombay by CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and PALLONEE FRAMJEE, as Dubashes, under the firm of CURSETJEE PALLONJEE and Company, was on the 11th day of February last dissolved by mutual consent. PALLONJEE FRAMJEE is empowered to discharge and settle all debts due to and by the said Co-Partnership concern.—Dated this 17th day of March 1864.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE,
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and the Deccan South Eastern Division will be conveyed via the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered. The Trains will on and after the above date be run as under:

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURES.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	8 0 A.M.	At Nassick	7 40 P.M.
Do. do.	9 0 ,,	do. Poonah	5 6 ,,
Do. do.	12 0 noon	do. do.	8 5 ,,
Do. do.	3 0 P.M.	do. do.	10 15 ,,
Do. do.	5 40 ,,	do. Calljan	7 40 ,,
Do. do.	8 45 ,,	do. Sholapoor	3 15 ,,
Do. do.	8 45 ,,	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 ,,
Do. Sholapoor	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 ,,
Do. Ponah	9 0 ,,	do. do.	5 0 ,,
Do. do.	12 30 noon	do. do.	8 35 ,,
Do. do.	10 30 P.M.	do. do.	6 12 A.M.
Do. Mulkapoor	7 15 A.M.	do. do.	7 15 ,,
Do. Nassick	8 0 ,,	do. do.	6 25 P.M.
Do. Campoolee	5 20 ,,	do. do.	9 30 A.M.
Do. Bombay	7 45 ,,	do. Mahim	8 22
Do. do.	5 25 P.M.	do. do.	6 0 P.M.
Do. do.	8 0 ,,	do. do.	8 35 ,,
Do. Mahim	9 15 A.M.	do. Bombay	9 45 A.M.
Do. do.	6 30 P.M.	do. do.	7 2 P.M.
Do. do.	9 30 ,,	do. do.	10 2 ,,

ON SUNDAYS.

Departure from Bombay	9 0 A.M.	Arrival at Poonah	5 0 P.M.
Do. do.	5 40 P.M.	do. Callian	7 40 ,,
Do. do.	8 45 ,,	do. Sholapoor	3 15 ,,
Do. do.	8 45 ,,	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 ,,
Do. Sholapoor	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 ,,
Do. Poonah	9 0 ,,	do. do.	5 0 ,,
Do. Mulkapoor	7 15 ,,	do. do.	7 15 A.M.
Do. Bombay	8 45 ,,	do. Mahim	9 22 ,,
Do. do.	2 0 P.M.	do. do.	2 35 P.M.
Do. do.	7 30 ,,	do. do.	8 5 ,,
Do. Mahim	10 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 32 A.M.
Do. do.	5 0 P.M.	do. do.	5 32 P.M.
Do. do.	10 0 ,,	do. do.	10 32 ,,

For further information apply at the Stations along the Line, where Time Tables will be obtainable previous to the above alterations taking effect.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees	300	on or before the	1st of October 1864.
Do.	300	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400	do.	1st December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9th. That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows:—

		Rs.		
1.	Bombay candy cut and split	6	4	0
1.	Do. uncut and unsplit	5	10	0

3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.

4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.

5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.

6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.

7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted.

W. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
18th March, 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

	Rs.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

METALIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

	Rs.
Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

	Rs.
8 inches	12
10 ,,	15
12 ,,	18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d'Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardina Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict,
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Ginglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Haron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
Sr G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windaa.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejoorie, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR MARCH.—CONTENTS:—The Last Appeal.—Glimpses of Home.—The Mistletoe.—The Red Lancers of Bundlekhund. Chap. XII.—The Man *vs.* the Machine; or, training and recreation in the Army.—Domestic Animals.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chap. XIII.—Remarks on the Health of European Soldiers in India. Part II.—The Future of India.—Our Theatricals in India.—William Makepeace Thackeray.—The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in February—Literary and Critical Notices:—Eton School Days. Randolf Methy; a story of Indian life. A personal narrative of thirteen years' service amongst the wild tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of human sacrifice—Military Summary for January.—Home Politics and Literature for January.—Indian Retrospect for February,—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for February,

☞ *Annual Subscription*, in India, Rs. 16. In England, Rs. 20½. *Price of a single Number*, Rs. 1½.

AGENTS.—*Calcutta*:—R. C. LePage & Co., British Library.
Madras:—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Mount Road.
Agra:—Delhi Gazette Press.
Lahore:—W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee & Meean Meer.
London:—J. Gladding, Esq., Jun., 13 Paternoster Row.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24 Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SINGAPORE."

	Rs.	
THE EMPIRE IN INDIA; letters from Madras and other places. By Major E. BELL, Madras Staff Corps	6	8
CHARLIE THORNHILL; or, the Dunce of the Family. By C. CLARKE	3	12
NED LOCKSLEY THE ETONIAN	1	8
HEADS OF THE PEOPLE; or, Portraits of the English, drawn by KENNY MEADOWS, With original essays by Douglas Jerrold, W. Thackeray, L. Blanchard, S. Lover, &c. 2 vols.	10	8
MEMOIR OF BISHOP MACKENZIE. By H. GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely	8	0
POPULAR PREACHERS OF OUR TIME; their eloquence, ministry, and works. By J. JOHNSON.	3	12
THEORY OF LEGISLATION; by JEREMY BENTHAM. Translated from the French of Etienne Dumont, by R. HILDRETH	5	12
DEBRETTS PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, 1864. Illustrated	5	4
THE OLD HELMET. By author of "Wide, Wide World"	1	8
ONLY A WOMAN. BY Captain Wraxall	1	8
JOHN STEGGAL, THE SUFFOLK GIPSY	1	8
MILITARY EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, &c. By Colonel Sir J. E. ALEXANDER	2	4
MADAME THERESE. PAR ERCKMAN-CHATRIAN	2	0
THE RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, INSURANCE, and COMMERCIAL ALMANAC, FOR 1864. By W. P. SMITH	1	4
TEMPLE BAR. Vols. 6, 8 and 9. Each	4	4
THE ROYAL BOOK OF FATE: QUEEN ELIZABETH'S Oracle of Future Events, from an Illuminated manuscript, found in the Library of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, &c. 4th Edition. To which is added RAPHAEL'S NATIVITY, by ZADKIEL the Seer	3	12
CHURCHILL'S DISEASES OF WOMEN. New Edn. 1864	9	0
PICKWICK ABROAD. By REYNOLDS	6	12
NEW SQUAD BOOK	1	8
AURORA FLOYD. By Miss BRADDON	4	8
THE WELCOME GUEST, Vols. 1 and 2. Each	3	8
TATE'S MODERN CAMBIST	7	8
MORRISON'S BOOK-KEEPING. 9th Edn. 1862	6	0
HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY	2	12
TEXT-BOOK OF MODERN CARPENTRY. By T. W. SILLOWAY	6	0
WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD	2	0
MURRAY'S HAND BOOK FOR NORTH ITALY.	9	0
——— FOR EGYPT	11	4
——— FOR FRANCE	7	8
THE POSTMAN'S BAG	2	12
MEDICAL REGULATIONS, 1863	1	8
TODHUNTER'S DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS	8	0
ART OF PLAYING THE FIFE	2	4
BUGLE-HORN MAJOR'S COMPANION	3	8
THORNTON'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA. Last edn.	15	12
ALLEN'S NEW MAP OF INDIA. In case	40	0
THE LOVES OF THE HAREM. By REYNOLDS	3	12
LETTS'S DIARY No. 8, for memos. and accounts.	4	12
HOW TO SPEAK HINDOOSTANEE. By ROGERS.	1	4
TRIGANOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA.—No. 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75. Each	3	8

NEW MONTHLY SERIALS.

OPEN TO SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

Can you forgive her. By Anthony Trollope. With illustrations by H. K. Browne.—12 numbers, Rs. 10. (Parts 1 and 2 received.)

Luttrell of Arran. By Charles Lever. Ditto. Rs. 10. (Parts 1 to 3 received.)

Photographic Portraits of men of eminence in literature, science, and art. With biographical memoirs. The photographs from life, by E. Edwards, B. A.—12 numbers, Rs. 24. (Nos. 1 to 9 received.)

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

Madras Civil Engineering College Papers. No. VIII. Surveying and Levelling, with plates and diagrams, &c. &c. By H. P. Gilby, Instructor of Surveying.—Rs. 5.

Stokes' Reports of Madras High Court cases. Parts I. and II.—Rs. 3½ each.

FOR SALE.

Practical Hints on Lithography in India, adapted for amateurs. By W. Abraham, Bombay Education Society's Press.—Rs. 3.

Letters on Amateur Acting, from Captain Sock Buskin to his nephew Ensign O'Trigger.—Rs. 1½.

Turf Calendar of India. 1862-63.—Rs. 1½.

Practical Hints on Cultivation of Coffee.—Re. 1.

Tea Planting: the Indian El-Dorado.—Re.1.

Annals of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders—Re.1.

Heroes everywhere. By an officer Bengal Staff Corps.—Re.1.

The Isle of Light, an allegory.—Young Bombay.—Each 4 annas.

Commercial Review 1862 and 1863.—Each 4 annas.

The Passing Cloud, or the Artist's Wife. A comedietta in 2 acts. By W.P. Smith.—Re.1.

The Poetry and Literature of Ancient Greece and Rome. By Lt. E. Chapple, 95th Foot.—Each 4 annas.

Essay on the Traits in the English Character which contribute to the commercial prosperity of England, and those in the Indian which hinder that of India. By A. H. Prichard, Esq.—Re.1.

Paper on the Higher School Education of Europe. By the Rev. J. E. Carlile.—8 annas.

Defects in the Native Character, and how they may be removed.—4 annas.

Guesses at Druidheacht. By Revd. G.L. Fenton.—8 annas.

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet,
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus
,, Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Targetta
,, Red, White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
,, Gwalior
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st, October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2	Do.	do.	1858	,, 26.
2	Do.	do.	1860	,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

		Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts		21	0	per dozen.
,, ,,	Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts		16	8	,, ,,
,, ,,	Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts		12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	,, 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	,, 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	,, 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 25 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing	1	doz.	each.
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3	doz.	each.
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	64	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints ,, ,,
Porter in pints (expected) ,, ,, 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Do. in pints	,, 20
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	Expected shortly.
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,, 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 13

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding } At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Morthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will be kept open on SATURDAY the 26th instant, till 3½ o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 19th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVELOCK, Captain GANDY, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gandy.
Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, from Calcutta to Bombay, by S. S. BENARES, are requested to take notice, that boats must be sent off to the ship as soon as she arrives, or the packages will be landed by the Company at their risk and expense agreeably to the notice given to the Shippers by the Company's Agent at Calcutta.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 21st March 1864.

CLERKS WANTED by the Indian Carrying Company (Limited). They must understand English and the Modee character, and have no objections to go up country. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials and to what extent security can be given, to be addressed by letter to the undersigned on or before 28th instant.

WILLIAM COMRIE,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, 21st March.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

IN consequence of to-morrow being a Hindoo Holiday, there will be only one delivery of letters at noon, and the Letter Box at the General Post Office will be closed at 4 and those at the receiving Houses at 3 o'clock P. M., as on Sunday.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 14TH MARCH TO THE 20TH MARCH 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Mar. 14	29.951	29.796	71.4	82.0	66.0	74.0	None.	None
„ 15	29.951	29.813	71.4	83.2	68.0	72.0	„	„
„ 16	29.954	29.834	72.8	83.8	69.2	75.0	+ 12	„
„ 17	29.958	29.827	72.0	85.0	69.0	75.0	+ 10	„
„ 18	29.924	29.805	72.9	84.0	69.0	74.0	+ 20	„
„ 19	29.930	29.805	72.0	85.4	68.0	72.0	+ 10	„
„ 20			Sunday.					

Mar. 14.—Cirri scattered about in the morning and evening.
„ 15.—Cirri scattered about the sky.
„ 16.—Partially clouded with cirri.
„ 17.—Cloudless.
„ 18.—Partially clouded with cirri.
„ 19.—Do. do.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd… .. 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st…… 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Tues.	22	Daybreak at 4.49 A.M	6 3	6 0	10 38	10 53	10th March 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 37s. 1
Wed.	23	Saturn rises at 6.58	6 3	6 1	11 8	11 23	
Thur	24	Maunday Thursday	6 2	6 1	11 40	11 55	
Fri.	25	Annunciation* or Lady day.—Good Friday.	6 1	6 11	—	0 10	
Sat.	26	St. Ludger.	5 60	6 0	0 27	0 44	
Sun.	27	Easter Sunday.	5 0	6 1	1 2	1 19	
Mon.	28	Kidderminster day.	5 58	6 1	1 38	1 57	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 12
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 15	LONDON	Feb. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 15
BANGALORE	Mar. 15	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 12	MEERUT	Mar. 15
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 12
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Mar. 12	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 12	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

THE papers relative to the working of the Cotton Frauds Act, lately published by the local Government, show in a very clear light the folly of the measure and its utter inability to effect the purpose for which it was framed. The working of the Act was entrusted to a very painstaking, intelligent, and honest public servant, in whose hands, if in any, the Bill was sure of a fair trial. What has been the result? In a very short space of time, sooner than could have been looked for by the most determined opponents of the measure, the officer selected by Government to put it in force comes forward to declare that he finds it utterly unworkable. The situation disclosed would be wholly ludicrous, were it not that the absurdity is mingled with regret that a brave honest gentleman should be exhibited in such a false position, placed there by the obstinate blindness of his "very noble and approved good masters."

The Government, acting on the advice of the mercantile Member of Council, resolved to work the Act by "working back (so to speak) "from the exporter and great cotton dealer to the ryot." What does Mr. Ravenscroft tell us that he has found to be the result of this experiment? We quote the words of his report: "The theory, therefore, that pressure in Bombay "will really be pressure every where by the pro"cess of trying back (to quote I believe the "Honorable Mr. Scott's expression) is, I submit, unsound." It may be said that this is only Mr. Ravenscroft's opinion against Mr. Scott's, and against the opinion of a number of other merchants who agreed with him. But, setting aside the fact that the opinion of the tail of "dittos to Mr. Scott" which one sees exactly coinciding with the Hon'ble Member of Council on all occasions and on every subject may possibly be considered by the uncharitable as the expression of only one public mind influencing many weaker ones, we submit that the opinion of many of our merchants, and of most of our thinking men beyond the influence of King Cotton, exactly tallied from the first with what the experience of Mr. Ravenscroft has since proved to be the case, viz., that the Bill is utterly useless to compass the end in view.

The Inspector under the Bill reports to the Government that the object of most of the clauses of the Act was better provided for by pre-existing enactments, and that practically his duties must be confined to enforcing clause VIII. referring to the offering for compression of cotton at the screws. On the subject of this clause he confesses to the Government that he is very much puzzled how to act, and pertinently requests his superiors to interpret for him the exact meaning of the expressions used, that he may have a guide to follow in enforcing the clause. He points out how an innocent person may most unjustly suffer punishment if the clause is taken literally, he asks if "guilty knowledge" is to be assumed by him in all cases, and the innocent punished with the guilty. If the existence of a guilty knowledge is necessary, who is assume the responsibility of deciding whether the guilty knowledge exists, and what is to be done with the cotton till the guilty knowledge is proved? He asks, what is to be done in subsequent cases if the magistrate declines to convict, on the ground that there is no judicial proof of guilty knowledge; and, lastly, he asks what he is to do if the magistrate convicts indiscriminately without any proof of the guilty knowledge, and the unhappy inspector thus brings the whole trade about his ears, and brings business to a dead lock?

What does our paternal Government answer to this harrowing revelation—to these puzzling queries? Truly it is a case of asking bread and receiving a stone:

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you, that the Cotton Frauds Bill having become law it is now too late to discuss the defects or otherwise of that Bill". Are we living in the year 1864 or in the far back times of the Medes and Persians whose law changeth not? Has our Legislative Council assumed infallibility like the Pope, and taken as a motto "Whatever the B. L. C. does is right, and must for ever be right?" In the English Acts of Parliament we are continually coming across "an Act to amend an Act," but no such acknowledgment of error is to sully the pages of the Acts of the Legislative Council of Bombay! We certainly thought that the career of our local Council since its initiation would have taught it a little more humility. After this preliminary declaration, the Government goes on to answer the queries of the Inspector, but the answers are, so far as we can see, unsatisfactory in the extreme, throwing the entire responsibility on the Inspector, giving him neither an explanation of his difficulties nor an authority for his acts. Thus in answer to the query "Are persons who offer adulterated cotton liable to prosecution though innocent of all knowledge of its adulterated character? Government replies, "They are of course liable to prosecution, but they ought not to be prosecuted or convicted unless they have a guilty knowledge." In a subsequent para. the Government shows that if a man is informed by the Inspector that his cotton sent for compression is mixed, and declines to withdraw it, he may then be held to have a guilty knowledge and his cotton may be confiscated, as conviction is certain. Here the word "guilty" is ignored altogether, and the query of the Inspector is answered as if it had no such expression in it. By "guilty knowledge" the Inspector no doubt meant to express the existence of fraudulent intent referred to in the 2nd and 3rd clauses, but the Government assume that knowledge must *se ipso* be guilty. We question much if a magistrate would convict in a case of mixed cotton sent to the screws where no intent to defraud any one was proved.

Again; what can be more shabby than the shirking of responsibility shown in the last para. of the Government minute? In answer to the query "What course is to be followed if the "magistrate, applying the rule of *caveat emptor*, "convicts (in all cases) and the merchants "thereby become so frightened that they offer "no more bales for compression?" The Government replies—"That will rest between the magistrate and the trader." Is it possible that such a reply was penned by the Governor in Council? If the law is such as to cause discontent and stoppage to trade, is the magistrate who merely adminsters the law to be responsible? What has he to do with it? He has only one course to follow, and can exercise no discretion. What the law says he must do, even if it leads to a revolution. Why, then, is he to be made the scapegoat if disagreeable consequences follow the working of the Act?

We are sorry for Mr. Ravenscroft, placed as he is in a most invidious position, launched on a sea of troubles by his superiors, who turn a deaf ear to his entreaties for a chart to guide him, and coldly tell him that he must get along the best way he can without it. The Government of Bombay has laid it down that the way to purify a turbid stream is to operate at its mouth, and "it is now too late" to question the correctness of the course, even with the evidence of their own inspector before them that the theory is unsound.

THE remarks on Railway mismanagement in India, in a recent number of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, are well deserved; for nothing could be worse than the present system of building railways in India under the 5 per cent. guarantee, which is neither more nor less than a premium for the shareholders to shut their eyes and be perfectly careless as to the cost of the works, or the management of the line, after it has been opened for public traffic. As the chairman of the B. B. and C. I. expressed himself in a recent speech to the shareholders of that line in London:—"If the dark cloud lowered for a time, the silvery edge of the 5 per cent. guarantee made them all well pleased." We some time ago mentioned the cost of Indian railways to a large stockholder in them, and he answered by saying that he looked on the shares as Government bonds paying 5 per cent., that he never expected to receive any greater interest for his money, and that it was of no moment to him what the work cost, or who were in the Directory. Such indifference on the part of the stockholder must lead to bad management, and consequently increased cost of works and working expenses, after the lines are open for traffic.

We heard of a resolution of Government, a short time since, to the effect that they were going to make an experimental line of railway in Guzerat, under the direct superintendence of their own engineer officers, to test the *cost* of construction and working. Surely they have had enough of experimental engineering in that quarter, and if detailed accounts are required the system adopted on the B. B. and C. I. Railway that obliges every coolie's name, no matter for what amount, even as low as one day's pay (amounting to three or four annas) to be recorded, ought to suffice. All of which accounts have to be signed by the Superintending Engineer for Government, before the Company get credit for the amount expended. Have those gentlemen who advise Government in these matters ever seen or studied Heripath's *Railway Journal*? We fear not, or their eyes would long since have been opened to the fact that the majority of English railways pay under 5 per cent, whereas the French and German railways pay over 6 per cent. Why then adopt and continue a system which is sure to fail, so far as remunerating the stockholders, or in this instance the Government, for the amount expended? There is no country in the world where good and efficient railways could be built cheaper than in India; the Government own most of the land, and are intimately connected with every class of the people; they can grant facilities for railway construction, that no other Government can: why then should our railways cost so much money—more than twice their original estimates—and then after they are completed, be unable to transport with precision and despatch the people and goods, that they have been built to convey?

The answer to these queries is that the Government 5 per cent. guarantee makes every one concerned, from the stockholder who finds the money, to the fireman on the engine, indifferent as to what becomes of the Company's property. For, no matter, under good or bad management, no loss will be incurred by them.

The following comparison taken from the journal mentioned above proves what we say: There has been expended, on English railways, 361 millions of pounds sterling.

Of this 30 per cent. pays 5 per cent.
62 per cent. pays from *nil* to 5 per cent.
8 per cent. pays *nil*, which is a capital of 32,943,294 pounds sterling lost to the original shareholders, being equal to about half the total cost of the present guaranteed railways in India.

The total cost of the French and German lines mentioned in the same journal amounts to £219,047,038.

Of this 86 per cent. pays over 6 per cent.
9 4/10 per cent. pays over 5 per cent.
4 1/10 per cent. pays under 5 per cent.
0 5/10 pays no dividend, equal to a capital of £460,810 only. One of these railways, the "Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles," has a greater capital than any English railway, amounting to £53,662,000, and it is 1,805 miles long.

This line has paid 20 per cent. in 1861 and 1862 and 16 per cent. in 1862-63.

It may be said that the two systems do not bear comparsion, or that neither can be compared with India. This we do not allow—for the Indian railways cannot complain of want of traffic, and so long as any Company has as much traffic as it can desire we see no good reason why that Company should not pay the promised dividend. The fault must be in the management of the traffic: if the case is ortherwise no one will deny that the railways in the Bombay Presidency have as much and more traffic than they can carry. We say then, let the Government give up guaranteeing any dividend. on the capital stock of future railways, but, after they have decided from what points they require a railway, have proper surveys, plans, and estimates made of the proposed line at their own expense, and then offer it to any private Company that may wish to build it. The Government should grant the land and a subsidy per mile, after the railway is completed, but should have no controul over its construction beyond the general principles of construction already laid down for their guaranteed lines. Space will not permit of us going more now into this subject; at a future date we hope to do so.

THERE are two or three things that particularly strike a stranger on coming to Bombay. One of these is the necessity that exists for every European to entertain a ramoosee or watchman, to guard his house at night. It has been the custom to belaud Bombay and all its institutions to such a ridiculous extent, that people on their first arrival do not clearly understand how this can be possible. They fancy that, as they pay high taxes, the services of the yellow-turbaned official are placed gratuitously at their disposal by a liberal government. When, however, they find that the police in Bombay are so inefficient, that it is necessary for every householder to maintain a special policeman all to himself, and pay him on the first of the month, as any other domestic servant, the belief in Mr. Forjett and his system is considerably modified. It is very well to say, as the police authorities do say: "If you do not choose to entertain a ramoosee, why do so?" But the Commissioner and his myrmidons know perfectly well, that the houses of those Europeans who have the temerity to resist the general practice are invariably plundered; and it is universally believed that in such cases the ramoosees are the thieves. The continuance of such a state of insecurity, as to necessitate the entertainment of private policemen on the part of every householder, is, in a wealthy, heavily taxed city like Bombay, infamous. The ramoosees, it should be borne in mind, are members of the police force. When, therefore, the next police report is published, a column should be added, showing the amount of the disgraceful black mail of which we are fleeced. And until this system is stopped, and until security of property is established without such a thoroughly native method, the police in Bombay, and their responsible heads, should be systematically exposed as inefficient.

The next thing that strikes one is the change which a few years make in the habits and feelings of the English residents in this intolerable filthy town. Most of us in England, if not accustomed to luxuries, were still in the habit of living in comfort and decency. We should, at home, decidedly object to seeing all the filth and refuse of our houses and stables carefully carried by sweepers, and deposited under our bedroom or drawing-room windows. Yet on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and other fashionable localities, this disgusting system daily goes on. The question of conservancy in India is, we will allow, very difficult: but it is one with which our authorities ought to grapple. At all events, every European, in his individual capacity, should do his utmost. Native servants have, it is well known, no sense of common decency. They are also, apparently, without any sense of smell. The nerves of some of us, on the contrary, are painfully acute; and the sights and smells forced upon us, during a morning round of calls at the best houses, are, not to mince matters, disgusting. The subject is not a nice one; and the details may be spared. But there is no good in disguising the fact, that at this moment there are few houses on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy, Mazagon, or Byculla, the compounds of which are not in a state most discreditable to the owners and most offensive to the passers-by. It is earnestly hoped that the Municipal Commissioners, as a last graceful act, before their final disappearance from the Bombay stage, will make a sudden raid on these quarters of the town. All particularly gross cases should of course be at once prosecuted before the magistrates. If, in addition to a heavy fine, the magistrate could and would sentence the delinquent to sit on Breach Candy, from 5 to 7 P.M. for a week, with the following large inscription pinned on his breast, the acutely smelling portion of the public would be grateful: "This is the dirty man who allowed every bush in his compound to be the receptacle for the refuse of his house, his servants' houses, and his stables." The intolerable stenches and state of filth that parade all parts of the town, where natives rich and poor reside, are notorious. They are, however, to "the manner born;" and know no better. But it is most discreditable that we should allow ourselves to be vitiated by their bad example. It is, however, a melancholy fact that not only in Bombay, but in hill stations famous for the purity of their air, the atmosphere and water even are in many cases becoming tainted; and until we finally do away with the Indian institutions of the sweeper and his broom, and hit upon some more civilized plan of sewerage, we cannot with propriety boast of our refinement or civilization.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

III.

CONTINUING my account of the districts from Naypore, I come to the valley of the Wynegunga, which runs nearly parallel to the Wurdah from North to South. This river debouches from the Sautpoora Hills, and its banks are one vast field of rich cultivation. On the right bank, opposite Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth, till it is separated only by some hills from the valley of the Wurdah. This is the great plain of Nagpore, stretching for 40 miles in a flat richly cultivated valley of wheat and maize. On the opposite side of the river the country is more undulating, and partially cultivated by means of irrigation from tanks. These tanks are so numerous, and some of them so large, being many miles in circumference, that I may almost call this the lake region of Nagpore. Here a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks, crowned with rows of trees, with an artificial dyke, and with fields around it; but it is a large expanse of water, its banks formed by rugged hills covered with jungle, the haunts of animals of all sorts, its dykes shaped from the spurs of the hills, a part only being formed of masonry, and during the monsoons the surface of the lakes becomes lashed into surging and crested wanes.

When at Jubbulpore the other day, my tents were pitched on the banks of a very large and beautiful tank in a fine grove of mango trees, close by a handsome temple.

The banks of this tank are ornamented by fine banyan and peepul trees, between which and the water's edge intervene numerous clusters of the graceful bamboo. These works were formed about eighty years ago by a respectable agricultural capitalist who resided at this place, and died about twenty years after they were completed. No relation of his can now be found in the district, so that not one in a thousand of those who drink of the water or eat of the fruit knows to whom he is indebted. There are round the tank some beautiful *bowris* or large wells with flights of stone steps from the top of the water's edge which are imbedded in clusters of beautiful trees. They must have been formed about the same time for the use of the public by men whose grandchildren have descended to the grade of cultivators of the soil, or are attendants upon the several officials of the district, without the means of repairing any of the injury which time is inflicting upon these magnificent works. Three or four young peepul trees have begun to spread their delicate branches and pale green leaves rustling in the breeze from the dome of the fine temple, pigeons no doubt having deposited the seed of this tree, on which they feed, in the crevices of the building.

No native dares, and no one else cares to disturb these trees so that by and by, they will penetrate deeply into the building, causing its total ruin. I think that it is not to be wondered at that superstition should have consecrated this tree, delicate and beautiful as it is, to the gods. The palace, the castle, the temple, and the tomb, all works which natives are so eager to raise, to spread and to perpetuate their names, crumble to dust beneath its withering grasp.

While sitting at my tent door looking out upon this beautiful sheet of water, I thought of the charges, so often made against the natives of this country, of the total want of *public spirit* among them. In marching about, nearly every morning we find our tents pitched on the green sward amid beautiful groves of fruit trees, with wells of masonry built at great expense and containing the most delicious water; but how few of us ever think of asking at whose cost the trees were planted, or by whom the wells that give us the water were formed. We go on enjoying all the advantages which arise from the *public spirit* that has animated these people to benevolent exertions, without once calling in question the truth of the assertion of the people at home, that "the people of India have no public spirit."

Within a few miles of Jubbulpore on the Mirzapore road is a still more magnificent tank with one of the most beautiful temples I have seen in India, all made two or three generations ago at the expense of three or four lacs of rupees for the benefit of the public, by a very worthy man, who became rich in the service of the Nagpore government. His descendants now follow the plough, and have a small rent free village held on condition of appropriating the rents to the repairs of the tank.

Out of curiosity I have made the following estimate of the public works of utility constructed in the Jubbulpoor district alone. The population is about five hundred thousand persons distributed among four thousand and fifty-three occupied towns, villages, and hamlets. There are 2,200 tanks, 209 large *bowries* or wells, with flights of steps, 1,560 wells lined with masonry, 360 Hindoo temples, and 22 Mahomedan mosques. The estimated cost of these works in grain at the present prices, that is the quantity that would have been consumed, had the labour been paid in kind at the present ordinary rate, was eighty-six lacs, sixty-six thousand and forty-three rupees, or £866,604 sterling. The labourer is estimated to be paid at the rate of about two-thirds the quantity of corn he would get in England if paid in kind, and corn sells here at about one-third the price it fetches in average seasons in England. In Europe, therefore, these works, supposing the labour equally efficient, would have cost at least four times the sum I have named, so that such works formed by private individuals for the public good, without any view whatever to return in profits, indicate, as you must allow, a very high degree of public sprit.

The whole annual rent of the lands of the district accounts to about six hundred and fifty thousand rupees a year; of this five hundred thousand is demanded by Government, and one hundred and fifty thousand by those who hold the lands on lease under Government, over and above what may be considered as the profits of their stock as farmers. These works must, therefore, have cost about thirteen times the amount of the annual rent of the whole of the lands of the district—or the whole annual rental for above thirteen years. In the above I have not included the groves of mango, tamarind, and other fine trees, with which the district abounds; two-thirds of the villages are imbedded in fine groves of these trees, mixed with the banyan and peepul, but I should estimate them at three thousand, and the outlay upon a mango grove is on an average about four hundred rupees.

Proceeding eastward from the valley of the Wynegunga, is the plateau of Chutteesghur. This tract is considered to be one of the finest and most promising portions of these provinces. The northern or upper portion has its surface broken up by a variety of small hills and ranges of irregular formation. It is not well peopled or well cultivated, but proceeding southward the country becomes more open and better cultivated. The principal station is Raepore. From the finest clothed hills far down to the south rise the Mahanuddy and the Sew rivers. These run northwards almost parallel to each other and both intersect the plains of Chutteesghur, in the neighbourhood of Raepore. The extensive tracts between these rivers possess remarkable productive powers producing wheat and rice in abundance. The ground is on a high level stretching out in long and gentle undulations presenting the sight of endless cultivation for miles and miles. The harvests have increased of late and will continue to increase, until Chutteesghur becomes one of the great granaries of the country. Eastward, beyond the valley of the Mahanuddy, intervene the petty states, dependencies of Sumbulpore. A stream, one of the feeders of the Mahanuddy, named the Youk, forms the boundary between the Raepore district of these provinces and these States. The Mahanuddy runs its course northwards, turns round and proceeds in a south-easterly direction in its progress to the sea. The river is navigable during the rains only above Sumbulpore, but below it is navigable all the year down to the sea. The Sumbulpore territory consists in reality of the valley of the above river, and its feeder the Eebe, which traverse the whole district from one end to the other. It is but partially cultivated, but its natural capabilities are supposed to be enormous, as it produces at present cotton, sugar cane, and rice; it has a complete system of tank irrigation, and an industrious but scanty population. About forty miles to the north of Sumbulpore is the frontier of the wild and almost unknown Hill States subordinate to the Bengal Government; the hills here rise higher and higher till they flank the salubrious table land of Chota Nagpore. Again about forty miles to the east and south-east there runs the frontier of the states of Orissa and of the Cuttack district. Having thus come to the eastern confines of these provinces, I shall in my next describe the southern and south eastern known as the districts of Chundah, Bhundarah, Raepore and the Bustar states.

I dare-say your readers have observed, in travelling in all quarters of the world, how all nations take it for granted that Englishmen can cope with their natural enemies and how willing they are to do so. In this country in particular if an Englishman is heard of any where within the reach of rumour of a tiger or bear, a deputation from the village waits on him imploring him to come and shoot the intruder. It seems as if his success always followed, perhaps it does, or if not, the failure may be set down to an accident. Whatever our special ability may be (which seems to be merely a matter of sufficient or insufficient practice), there is evidently a full faith in our courage and coolness in all native minds, wherever our services are evoked. I am reminded of this by the appeals made now to English sportsmen to rid the Baitool district of two men eating tigers. There were three, but Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests of these provinces, went out after a beast that had stopped all traffic on the road between Baitool and Hoshungabad, having killed upwards of forty people, and on whom a reward was offered by Government of Rs. 100. Captain Pearson went to the tiger's usual rendezvous in the morning, and on coming within fifty yards found the remains of a boy he had last been feeding on; going twenty yards further towards some high grass, Captain Pearson saw the brute's immense head looking at him, and he took aim and shot him dead the first shot. The two other tigers, or rather one is a tigress, had killed upwards of sixty people, and the surrounding villages near her haunts are all vacated. A reward of Rs. 150 is offered to any one killing her. The tiger has *only* as yet tasted twenty victims, but no doubt he will soon double that number. Here is a fine opportunity for some of your sportsmen in Bombay, to have some good shooting, as well as to make money by their sport. In the Baitool and Mundlah districts all security of living seems gone, from the numbers of men-eating tigers infesting the jungles.

FOREST RANGER.

THE *Delhi Gazette* is glad to learn of the probability of our being in direct telegraphic communication with Deesa in a few months. The line from Deesa to Ajmere should be in working order before the monsoon.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MASULIPATAM, 21ST MARCH.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Madras.

COLOMBO, 21ST MARCH.
Steamer *India* left for Negapatam.

BOMBAY.

THE examination for the degrees of B. A. and L. M. was commenced yesterday in the Town Hall.

THE ship *Allum Ghier*, which sailed yesterday for Cochin and Calcutta, also carried 100 convicts for the Andamans.

WE understand that Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee has been recommended for the situation of a Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer in the Northern Division.

MR. W. JEAFFERSON, who arrived hereby the last mail, has assumed charge of his duties as Principal of the Elphinstone Central School.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Duleep Sing visited the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms yesterday forenoon in company with the Reverend Dr. Wilson.

THE Bombay Court of Small Causes will be closed from the 22nd till the 29th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

A HINDOO was fined Rs. 5 for attempting to throw into the yard of the House of Correction tobacco, beedie leaves and sweetmeats.

A NATIVE was fined Rs. 3 for attempting to open the gate at the railway crossing at Waree Bunder whilst a train was passing the spot.

THE Model Loft, in the Government Dockyard, is to be used henceforward as a Police Office. Artizans are hard at work fitting it up for this purpose.

WE regret to announce the death of Conductor Pratten, of the Ordnance Department, which melancholy event occurred on Saturday last. The deceased died of liver complaint.

THREE butchers were fined for exposing for sale diseased meat, one in the sum of Rs. 7, and the others Rs. 5 each. A vendor of fish also was fined Rs. 5 for having fish for sale unfit for food.

THE ship *Golden Dream*, bound for Liverpool, laden and ready for sea, has to discharge her cargo. This untoward event is caused by her making rather more water than is considered consistent with safety.

THE case of Mr. William Turner, of the P. and O. Co., was called on yesterday. Mr. Barton appeared on his behalf, but no prosecutor coming forward the case was dismissed, the defendant to appear again if summoned.

THERE is no doubt whatever about the remains of Dhuleep Singh's mother having been brought to India for interment. The case containing them is now lying at the Custom House, and the bill of lading specifically states its contents.

SEVERAL letters have reached us suggesting that a clear space of 50 yards or so round the Bandstand be daily watered. The suggestion is a good one, and the adoption of it would add greatly to the comfort of the visitors of this much-frequented spot.

WE understand that the sums subscribed by several merchants in Ahmedabad towards the Relief Fund established in that city, are *in loan* for one year without interest, and not subscriptions, in the usual sense of the term, as the notice in our issue of the 14th instant may have seemed toimply.

A COMMITTEE, composed of Captain Young, C. B., Captain Barker, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Perks, and Mr. Kennelly, Secretary to the Pilot Board, recently paid a visit to Kenery Island, to report upon the advisability of a lighthouse being erected there. Government we learn have decided upon building a lighthouse on the extreme end of the Prongs. One long needed reform is, therefore, about to be consummated.

THE attention of the authorities is drawn to the scenes to be daily witnessed at low water on the rocks between the Apollo Bunder and the Coal Depot. Natives, both male and female, flock there in scores for the purposes of nature. To say nothing of the injury likely to result to the health of the adjoining residents, it is a disgraceful proceeding—an outrage on public decency, and one that should be immediately put a stop to.

IN our issue of the 15th instant, we directed the attention of the Railway authorities to the want of a wooden bridge across the platform of the Tanna station, for the convenience and safety of the passengers. We are glad to learn that Mr. Broughton, the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has drawn the attention of the Directors of the Company to the subject.

THOSE who have had the pleasure of hearing the band of the gallant "Slashers," both at Colaba and on the Esplanade, will admit the performers are heard to much greater advantage at the latter than at the former place. This is due to the Bandstand, of which, unfortunately, Coloba does not boast. As no native gentleman seems patriotic enough to come forward and build one to remain as an enduring memento of his munificence, it would be as well if the residents of Colaba and others were to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting what is really a public want.

WE see from an advertisement published in yesterday's paper, that the Firewood Depot has been established at last at Waree Bunder. The wood will be sold ready split at six rupees and a quarter per candy, and unsplit wood at rupees five and annas ten per candy. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of eight annas per candy. Great praise is due to Mr. Williams, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, for the trouble he has taken in establishing a firewood depot in Bombay at a time when the native firewood sellers were charging exorbitant and enormous rates to the poor residents of this locality.

THE High Court (Original Side) has been adjourned from yesterday until Thursday next, in consequence of the Hindoo abominations of the Holee. It is said that the Court will again sit on Saturday and on Monday next, and that the Christian officers of the Court and the gentlemen of the Petit Jury will be deprived of the whole of the Easter Holidays except Good Friday. The ruling of the Court in respect to the Easter Holidays cannot but be very inconvenient to the Christian community, more particularly to the Roman Catholics. If the Sessions can be postponed for the convenience of the Hindoos, to admit of their holding their usual Saturnalia, why should the Christians be deprived?

WE are requested to say that the correspondent in yesterday's *Gazette* signing himself "European or Native" has only partially stated the case with reference to rough riding in Colaba. Another correspondent writes: "On Saturday evening, this pony again came tearing through Colaba, and when near Timber Cottage, ran over a poor old man, fortunately without doing more injury than knocking the wind out of him. The fellow never pulled up, but rode on as hard as ever. He rejoices I believe in the name of Robinson." The other geniuses alluded to by our correspondent yesterday are probably Brown and Jones.

THE following is the Programme of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand, by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles:—

March.—……………………
Overture.—"Marco Spada"…………………Auber.
Waltz.—"Waldlieder" ……………………Kuhner.
Selection.—"Nachtlager en Granada" ……Kreutzer.
Quadrille.—"Musen" ……………………Strauss.
Polka.—"Jenny L'Hirondelle ……………Lachner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending March 6th 1864.

No. of Passengers 74,408 Amount……	41,857	2	6
Merchandize ………………	111,809	14	1
Total…	153,667	0	7

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

No of Passengers 53,961 Amount……	35,074	10	8
Merchandize………………	55,273	9	10
Total…	90,348	4	6

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

THE Grand Jury were discharged yesterday afternoon after having got through all the bills sent up to them from the Crown office and visited the Jail and House of Correction. There were 38 cases in all on which indictments had been sent up, and true bills were found in all of them except No. 34, in which one John Packard was charged with house-breaking by night, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling. In this case the indictment was ignored, as the Foreman remarked to the court, in consequence of the absence of two of the principal witnesses, one of whom it was understood, had gone away to China, and not from any doubt of the offence imputed to the prisoner having been committed; the Foremen further remarked that in the opinion of the Grand Jury the case against the prisoner should not be abandoned, as there was a probability of evidence being yet brought forward against him, on which another indictment might be framed. The Foreman then handed in the following presentment:—

TO THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP,
JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

MY LORD,—A Deputation of the Grand Jury has visited the County Jail and House of Correction.

The Marshal of the County Jail represented that there is an urgent necessity for the building which has been unroofed being covered in before the South-West Monsoon.

One of the prisoners of the Small Cause Court stated that the daily allowance for their support was only three annas each, while those of the Insolvent Debtors Court receive four annas, and that the former sum is insufficient. The Deputation consider that the representation is deserving of attention.

One of the prisoners (Martin Curley) presented a petition which the Grand Jury beg to submit for such consideration as His Lordship may deem it to deserve.

The prisoner Rowland Belward, who is confined in the hospital of the House of Correction, has applied, on the ground of the loss of his health, to be sent to England to serve the remaining portion of his sentence.

The Deputation found only one female prisoner in the House of Correction. She is so circumstanced as to be virtually in solitary confinement, which does not appear to have been intended. The Grand Jury recommended that she be transferred to the County Jail, where there are other female prisoners.

The native prisoners in the House of Correction represented that their allowance of firewood has lately been diminished and is insufficient.—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedt. & humble servant.

N. SPENCER, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, 21st March, 1864.

His Lordship informed the Grand Jury that the subject of their representations should be duly communicated to the proper quarters, and would no doubt receive due attention; that, with regard to the case of John Packard, in which they had been compelled to ignore the bill sent up to them in consequence of the absence of two material witnesses, the recognizances of one of them had been already escheated; and that it appeared from a medical certificate before the Court that the other was unable to attend the Sessions from illness. There was, however, His Lordship remarked another indictment against Packard upon which a true bill had been found, and upon this he would be tried at the present Sessions. His Lordship then thanked the Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury for the important services they had rendered to the public during the present Sessions, and informed them that they were now discharged.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 24) from a Letter from the Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, to Government, No. 1, dated 4th January 1864.

I HAVE the honour with deference to request you will be good enough at your early convenience to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council the following remarks on Bombay Act IX. of 1863, entitled "An Act for the prevention of the Adulteration of Cotton, and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

2. Section 2 provides the punishment for *fraudulent* and *dishonest* adulteration or deterioration of Cotton. Section 3 provides the punishment for *fraudulently* or *dishonestly* selling, or offering for sale, adulterated or deteriorated Cotton. Against these two Sections nothing can be urged by the greatest enemies of the Act, though the crimes therein described were already more severely punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and Regulation III. of 1829. Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 relate to Cotton Presses and the rules by which their owners to be guided. They do not call for any comment.

3. Section 8 runs as follows:—

> "Any person offering for compression Cotton adulterated or deteriorated, or mixed as described in Section 2, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees and the Cotton shall be confiscated."

4. This is the most important clause in the Act; and as I am the officer selected to introduce the new Law, I beg I may be allowed to trespass at some length on the attention of Government with reference to this clause and the considerations it involves.

5. In the first place, does it mean that only those who *fraudulently* and *dishonestly* offer adulterated or deteriorated Cotton for compression render themselves liable to fine and their Cotton to confiscation? or does the Section also apply to persons offering adulterated or deteriorated Cotton for compression, though entirely ignorant and innocent of such adulteration or deterioration? I presume that this last question will be answered in the negative; but the omission from Section 8 of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" used in Sections 2 and 3 leaves the point doubtful.

6. The first principles of justice, I respectfully urge, demand that a guilty knowledge should be proved before punishment is inflicted; and in order to show how a man may quite unconsciously, and with perfect innocence, offer adulterated Cotton in Bombay for compression, I beg to give an account of the manner in which Cotton adulteration takes place in this Presidency.

7. As I have served nearly ten years in the Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad Collectorates, and have been frequently encamped at the ports of Gogo, Surat, Randier Broach, Tankeria Bunder, Dhollera, and Cambay, and have occasionally travelled on duty nearly the whole coast road from Cambay in the north to Damaun in the south, I trust my remarks on this head may not be considered dogmatical.

8. Almost all the Cotton that comes to Bombay from Guzerat and Dharwar is sent in large Cotton-boats and Pattimars. The tindals and sailors who man these boats are all notorious thieves, as their ancestors were in olden times notorious pirates. It is not the pratice on the part of the shippers to send with each boat a supercargo or any one else to take charge of the valuable freight. This is solely intrusted to men known throughout the Presidency as professional and irretrievable thieves. The consequences of course may be anticipated. Between the ports of Guzerat and Bombay, and between the ports where the Dhawar Cotton is shipped and Bombay, intervene the seaboard territories of the Guicowar of Baroda, the Kattywar Chiefs, the Nawab of Sucheen, and the Hubshee. In all these territories are navigable rivers and bays, where, under pretence of requiring water, the sailors take their pattimars. The British Government, having no jurisdiction, cannot of course send its Police or Magisterial Officers to stop a custom on which hundreds of coast villages solely thrive The Native governments are either unable or unwilling to interfere. As soon therefore as a pattimar well freighted with Cotton enters one of those rivers, or stands a little off shore, she is surrounded by boats filled with accomplices of the tindal and his crew. The Cotton bales are then opened, and a portion of the Cotton extracted. Stones, dirt, and rubbish are then put into the bales to make the required weight. The bales are lastly sewn up by the sailors, and are delivered in Bombay to the consignees, presumably and apparently in the condition they were when they left the Cotton ports.

9. I have no hesitation in saying that 80 per cent of the Cotton adulteration that annually occurs takes place in this manner; and I confidently appeal to officers such as Messrs. G. Inverarity, Ellis, Rogers, Oliphant, Ashburner, Hodgson, and Carr, as well as the captains of all the Surat coasting steamers, to corroborate my assertions.

10. So bold are the thieves occasionally, that, not content with pilfering Cotton and substituting stones, they at times take the whole cargo, and pretend that it has gone to the bottom of the sea in a storm. Two such cases I lately tried when a magistrate in Guzerat. In one instance I convicted the whole crew of (I think) thirteen men, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, only the tindal could be apprehended, and he was also sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In both these cases the decisions were upheld on appeal, and the property that was lost was certainly valued at Rupees 30,000. And, oddly enough, the thirteen men were residents of a village adjoining the Guicowar's town of Nowsaree (a notorious place for the reception of stolen property), where some years previously, I had taken cart loads of stolen Cotton from almost every house in the village; and on that occasion I convicted (I think) thirty-nine people of knowingly receiving stolen Cotton.

11. Now though the merchants and shippers may be, and in my opinion are culpably foolish for intrusting valuable property solely and unreseredly to notorious thieves, yet I do not think they can in equity be held criminally responsible for the adulteration of their Cotton, though I do not believe it would take place if supercargoes were sent with the boats. For of course the consignees have no actual knowledge of what occurred on the voyage; and as their Cotton bales, *minus* the extracted Cotton and *plus* stones dirt, and rubbish, weigh pretty nearly according to the figures in the invoices, they have no grounds on which to hand over the tindal and his crew to the police.

12. They cannot of course spare the time, or obtain accommodation, for opening, thoroughly examining, and repacking thousands of enormous bales, to see whether they have been tampered with or not; so they can only hope that the sailors in their case have been honest, and that their Cotton has not been first pilfered and then adulterated.

13. However, adulterated or pure, the bales are sent into the market for sale. European and Native merchants of the highest respectability come to purchase. Samples are produced, and perhaps appear of excellent quality, for the thieves are sufficiently acute to leave good Cotton near the surface, and stow away the rubbish as near the centre as possible.

14. Satisfied with the samples produced, one of our leading merchants, say the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, purchases through his agent 50,000 bales, and sends them for compression. They are then opened, and their contents spread out to view. It is then discovered that many of the bales are filled with stones or rubbish; and they are seized, under Section 8, by the Inspector. The question then arises, what is the Inspector to do? He has, no doubt, detected a "person offering for compression Cotton adulterated or deteriorated, and the law literally, whatever it may do in spirit, leaves him apparently no discretion except to prosecute.

15. I have thus accounted for 80 per-cent of the adulteration: have attempted to show the impossibility of punishing the actual perpetrators, and the hardship of punishing, under Section 8, innocent purchasers of adulterated Cottun. Admitting what I have advanced to be true, conviction is forced on the mind that as long as the Cotton is unreservedly intrusted to notorious thieves, so long will systematic pilfering and adulteration, varied with occasional robbery on a large scale, seriously interfere with our Cotton trade.

16. And it cannot be too clearly explained that no surveillance at the presses, in any way affects the sailors, or prevents them from doing again what they have been always in the habit of doing. The theory therefore that pressure in in Bombay will really be pressure everywhere, by the process of "trying back" (to quote, I believe, the Honourable Mr. Scott's expression), is, I submit, unsound. The break in the chain caused by the employment of irresponsible and unconcerned carriers is fatal to this view of the subject.

17. As regards the remaining 20 per-cent of adulterated Cotton, my information and experience lead me to believe that about half occurs in the interior and about half in Bombay. In the interior, where towns and villages are small, and the system of Patels, Tullatees, and District and Village Officers brings every one more or less under the eye of the Police, it is tolerably easy to find out what individuals are doing; and in the interior therefore I have no doubt that Cotton adulteration, which in truth is partly occasioned by the careless perfunctory manner in which the Cotton is picked, cleared, and packed, can be almost stopped.

18. But in Bombay, with its 700,000 inhabitants, not much can be done; for I am assured by Europeans and Natives whose opinions are entitled to weight that as a rule the inferior brokers who deteriorate Cotton do not send it for compression to the Presses. They unrip the bales, extract good Cotton, substitute stones and rubbish, and then, having restitched the bales, they send them into the Bombay market for sale.

19. In the same way therefore that the honest merchant unwittingly purchases bales adulterated by sailors, does he, though to a lesser degree, unwittingly purchase bales adulterated in Bombay. And in my opinion it would be very hard if Section 8 of Act IX. 1863 was held to be applicable to a man in such a case.

20. I have before shown that the crimes mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 were punishable more severely under the Indian Penal Code and Regulation III. of 1829 than they are under the new Law. The same evidence that was formerly required is still necessary; convictions therefore for fraudulently packing or fraudulently selling adulterated Cotton can hardly be expected to be more frequent now than they were before. Cotton frauds therefore will not be affected, I think, one way or the other by those Sections.

21. If the Act had ruled that owner of every Press was liable to fine and imprisonment if any adulterated Cotton was pressed on his premises, the Law would have been effectual—that is to say, it would have stopped Cotton frauds, and possibly the Cotton trade. But this responsibility was, on the representations of the owners of Presses, thought unfair, and was not imposed. The only Clause therefore on which any definite action can be taken is Section 8, and as regards that Section the following points must be clearly settled:—

1. Are persons who offer adulterated Cotton for compression, though innocent of all knowledge as to its adulterated character, liable to prosecution?
2. If this is answered in the negative, and a guilty knowledge is deemed essential, how can the Inspector prevent the compression and transmission to England of the adulterated Cotton in question, as no Cotton can be confiscated except after the owner has been criminally convicted?
3. Who is to assume the responsibility of deciding prior to prosecution whether a guilty knowledge exists or not?
4. If, however, the first question is answered in the affirmative, and it is ruled that every one who offers Cotton for compression does so at his own risk, what course can be taken in subsequent cases if the trying Magistrate declines to convict except a guilty knowledge is proved?

And lastly, what course is to be followed if the Magistrate, applying the rule of *caveat emptor*, convicts, and the merchants thereby become so frightened that they offer no more bales for compression?

22. These are some of the difficulties which must occur however the Act is applied. If it is applied lightly they will not of course be so great as they will be if it is applied vigorously. By vigorously I mean if European Inspectors are placed at each Press, with orders to examine every bale offered for compression.

23. But such vigorous application is not intended by Government or desired by the merchant. It has been decided that the pressure must be as lenient as possible; that is to say, in other words, that a very small percentage of the bales offered for compression in Bombay must be tested. But I very respectfully submit that if what I have stated about the adulteration at sea is correct, an enormous quantity of adulterated Cotton will still be imported into Bombay. If therefore not five per cent. of this is examined, the usual amount of dirt, stones, and rubbish, or perhaps a little less, will again be exported to England.

24. If this does occur, the Liverpool and Manchester merchants will of course loudly complain. In previous years they have always abused the Indian Government and Indian officials because the Cotton was dirty, not apparently perceiving that it was a mere question of supply and demand, and one in which Government could not interfere. But now the case is widely different. Government has thought the interests at stake so momentous that it has legislated on the subject, and has imposed a tax on every bale exported. The tax (four annas a bale) will probably amount this year to £25,000, which large sum of money is to be spent in attempting to eradicate Cotton adulteration in Bombay. The resposibility of applying this money properly rests with the Government; and the responsibility of stopping the frauds rests with the officers selected by Government; and the chief responsible person is the Chief Inspector.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 8) of the Government reply to the above letter No. 193, dated 19th Jan. 1864.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to inform you that the Cotton Fraud Bill having become law, it is now too late to discuss the defects or otherwise of that Bill, and that it is now the duty of the Government to endeavour to give effect to its provisions as far as it is in its power to do so.

2. As observed by you in paragraph 4 of your letter, Section 8 is the most important Section of the Act, and the efficiency or otherwise of the Act will much depend on the manner in which the proceedings at the Cotton presses are watched.

3. Paragraph 15 of the Resolution No. 4444, dated 12th December 1863, disposes of the question put in your 5th paragraph.

4. In the case put by you in paragraph 14 of your letter it is not probable that a conviction would be obtained even if the Inspector were to prosecute; for the owner is by the supposition an honest trader, and would, directly he discover the adulteration, withdraw the portion so adulterated, and not offer it for compression. His offering to do so as soon as he discovered the fraud would certainly be a good defence; and His Excellency in Council conceives he could only be held guilty if, after opening the bale and finding out what it contained, he persisted in trying to get it compressed.

5. With regard to paragraph 15th of your letter, the Government in Council desires me to observe that it would no doubt be difficult, but not impossible, to discover and punish the actual perpetrators of the theft—the Tindal and Lascars and the receivers. The problem how to do this is just one of those which Government hope will be solved in the course of the present inquiries, and that it is capable of being solved is shown by your own experience at Nowsaree and elsewhere. The remarks made in your 16th paragraph show clearly the necessity of taking steps to prevent or punish thefts and adulteration *en-route*. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that if the officers appointed under the Act will apply their minds to this question, some remedy will be discovered to check these practices.

6. This observation, I am to state, also holds good with regard to the remarks in paragraph 19 of your letter.

7. That there is no want of means for putting a stop to the practices referred to by organizing an effective Water Police, even to the extent of having an official on board every Pattimar, and a Police boat in every creek where the plunder now takes place, the large estimated amount of income under the Act (*vide* your paragraph 24) proves.

8. In reference to the cases put categorically in your paragraph 21, I am directed to observe as follows:—

1. Are persons who offer adulterated Cotton for compression, though innocent of all knowledge as to its adulterated character, liable to prosecution?	1. They are of course liable to prosecution, but they ought not to be prosecuted nor convicted unless they have a guilty knowledge.
2. If this is answered in the negative, and a guilty knowledge is deemed essential, how can the Inspector prevent the compression and transmission to England of the adulterated Cotton in question, as no Cotton can be confiscated except after the owner has been criminally convicted?	2. The Inspector can easily prevent the compression and transmission. If the Cotton is not at once withdrawn, persistence in offering it would be a proof of guilty knowledge and the Cotton might be confiscated, as a conviction under such circumstances must be certain.
3. Who is to assume the responsibility of deciding prior to prosecution whether a guilty knowledge exists or not?	3. It must depend on circumstances: any man may unwittingly offer to pass a forged note or coin; whether he had a guilty knowledge or not is decided from his conduct when the badness of the coin is noticed and from the circumstances under which the attempt was made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

4. If, however, the first question is answered in the affirmative, and it is ruled that every one who offers Cotton for compression does so at his own risk, what course can be taken in subsequent cases if the trying Magistrate declines to convict except a guilty knowledge is proved?	4. Already answered.
5. What course is to be followed if the Magistrate, applying the rule of *caveat emptor*, convicts, and the merchants thereby become so frightened that they offer no more bales for compression?	5. That will rest between the Magistrate and the traders.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Third day, Monday, 21st March, 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock A.M. precisely when the following gentlemen were empanelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JAMES ALEX. BROWN.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Thomas Henry Moore; John McCarthy Donohoe; William Gilmore Hall; Robert Henry Webb Smith; Eugene Marvel; James George Vitters; George Beas; Manoel de Mello; James Palmer; James Kingsmill; and Thomas Burke.

Kattapa Hoosseina, a mochee, or shoemaker, (case No. 24 of the calendar) was charged with having caused grievous hurt to a woman named Luxmee, by inflicting eighteen wounds on her person with a cutting instrument called a rappee.

Luxmee, woman, deposed that she was the kept mistress of the prisoner in December last, and lived with him in the Regimental Bazaar at Upper Colaba. On the 5th of December last, in consequence of a quarrel the prisoner attacked her with a shoemaker's knife called a rappee and stabbed her on the head and breast and other parts of her body, from the effects of which she fainted. On coming to her senses again she found herself in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital where she remained for five weeks until she recovered. A little girl was present when the prisoner wounded her. There were daily quarrels between deponent and the prisoner before this happened.

By the Court.—Before stabbing me the prisoner asked me, if I was going to leave him to live with another person, or what? I made him no reply, and he immediately commenced striking me with the knife. There was no one in the room with us at the time except the little girl already mentioned. The occurrence took place at 9 o'clock at night. We had only one quarrel that day, but he used to quarrel with me every day before this continually. I was his mistress for two years. We were on good terms for upwards of a year, after which he began to quarrel with me.

By the prisoner.—We lived together in a house rented by the prisoner. No food was cooked in our house on the day I was stabbed. I and the little girl were eating together food given to me from a caste dinner given in the neighbourhood. My name is Luxmee, I never had any other name. It is well known to my caste people that I was kept by the prisoner only two and not five years.

Ellee, woman, mother of the last witness, deposed that she remembered the day on which her daughter was stabbed; she was at the time sitting in the room of a caste-man near her daughter's house, and on hearing her scream she ran out to see what was the matter when she saw the prisoner holding her by the hair and stabbing her with a knife. Defendant immediately called out for the police, and on her attempting to interpose to save her daughter, the prisoner told her to stand off or he would stab her also. Did not go inside the house but the door being open could see that the prisoner was covered with blood. Only two blows were struck before defendant saw the prisoner striking her daughter. Does not know of any quarrel on that particular day, as she (defendant) had gone out; but the prisoner and her had quarrels daily before that.

By the prisoner.—I was not drunk on the night when you assaulted my daughter. I said before the Magistrate that I had taken a little liquor on that day because I had the belly-ache. My name is not Moonima but Ellee.

By the Court.—I was sufficiently sober on that night to know all that passed; but I did not accompany my daughter as the police sepoy would not let me saying it was night time.

Rowjee Isram, a police naique, deposed that on the night in question he saw the prisoner striking the woman Luxmee with a shoemaker's knife. He ran into the room to arrest the prisoner when the latter threatened if he interfered that he would kill him. A police sepoy then came up and they both took the prisoner into custody, the sepoy having deprived him of the knife now produced in Court. Luxmee was bleeding very profusely from many wounds and was quite insensible. She was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

By the Court.—When I first saw the woman Luxmee the prisoner had hold of her by the hair and was stabbing her. She was in a sitting position and appeared to be then insensible.

The prisoner subjected this witness to a searching cross-examination as to why he did not arrest him at once when he first saw him stabbing Luxmee instead of standing outside and waiting for other assistance. His only object in this examination seemed to be to prove the cowardice of the police naique at the expense of ensuring his own conviction; every question involving an admission of his own guilt. The prisoner also endeavoured to elicit that the naique had been in the habit of receiving small bribes from him to save him from being on several occasions taken up and put in the chowkey for being drunk and riotous.

Goolam Khan, a police ramoosee, confirmed the testimony of the last witness as to his having disarmed the prisoner and assisted in arresting him. The prisoner was at this time in the act of stabbing the woman Luxmee, who was bleeding very profusely from a number of wounds on her person. The witness Ellee, a little girl, and a number of other persons were present when the prisoner was arrested.

By the prisoner.—You had the knife, now produced, in your hand when I seized you and took it from you. You did not stab me because I prevented you by taking the knife from you. The door of your house was shut, but I purshed it open and went inside and seized you.

Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie deposed that he examined the wounds of the woman Luxmee on the night of the 5th December last when she was brought to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. She had one deep wound on the breast, two on the head, a deep wound in the arm, and a number of superficial incised wounds on other parts of her body, such as might have been inflicted by an instrument like the knife now produced. There were eighteen wounds in all, some of which were of such a nature that they might have [illegible] dangerous to life from loss of blood.

The learned Judge here asked the prisoner what he [illegible] to say in his defence, when he pointed out that there were still two witnesses for the prosecution remaining unexamined; being apparently determined to give every assistance to the Court in making the case as clear and complete against himself. A policeman was thereupon called whom the prisoner was allowed to interrogate; but his only object seemed to be to ascertain how it was possible that he could have been disarmed of the knife without inflicting wounds on the sepoy.

When again called upon to make his defence, the prisoner made a rambling and disconnected statement, the purport of which was that he had supported his mistress Luxmee (the prosecutrix) her mother and a little girl for the last five years, but that for the last nine or ten months they had been continually quarreling and fighting with him. The old woman Ellee was the cause of this and used to jeer at him and say that he was getting old and that she would look out for a younger lover for her daughter. The men used to take Luxmee away from him for a week at a time, and whenever they returned the quarrelling used to be resumed, which made his life very miserable. He persisted in asserting that he did not inflict any of the wounds on the prosecutrix and alleged that she and the old woman had on the occasion in question refused to cook him any food, abused him, and beat him with clubs. He further endeavoured to make it appear that the wounds on the person of Luxmee were all self-inflicted for the purpose of bringing the present false accusation against him; she having frequently threatened that she would do something that would one day get him hanged.

Dr. Mackenzie having been recalled, that gentleman, in reply to a question from His Lordship, said that in his opinion, the prosecutrix, Luxmee, could not possibly have inflicted the wounds for which she had been treated with her own hand.

The Judge summed up the evidence with great clearness and perspicuity, and the Jury without hesitation, immediately found the prisoner guilty on the first count of the indictment for causing grievous hurt, or as it would have been termed under the old law, for cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Sentence reserved.

GEORGE BURLING, a private soldier of H. M.'s 4th (the King's Own) Regiment pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of a topaz ring from one Nurhurree Balchund, a goldsmith residing in the Cantonment Bazaar at Poona.

The prosecutor deposed that a European soldier came to his shop at about 7 o'clock one evening about sixteen days before Christmas 1863, and asked to see some finger rings. Deponent showed him a topaz ring which he examined and then asked to see another, which was also given to him. This ring had no stone in it. He then asked if he (deponent) would fix a stone in it, and deponent said that he would if paid for doing so. The topaz ring had been made for a gentleman's butler. The soldier put this ring on his finger and the topaz fell out of it. He then ran away with both rings, but was not arrested at that time as the night was dark, and he could not be found! Only one of the rings has since been found. It is now in Court. One ring was valued at Rs.20 and the other at Rs. 16. Deponent knows the ring, now produced, as he made it himself, and the stone fits into it.

In reply to a question from the prisoner the prosecutor stated that he had never made a similar ring before, He also said that he could not from his own knowledge say that the prisoner was the same soldier who came to his shop and stole the rings.

Narrayen Ghirdajee, a barber, deposed that he had purchased the ring, produced in Court, from the prisoner at the bar for the sum of fourteen rupees, which he paid him by several small instalments, He afterwards gave up the ring to Major Evezard, the Bazar Master. Knows the ring is the same because it has a fracture. Prisoner told deponent, when he purchased the ring, that he had bought it at Kurrachee. Deponent purchased the ring on or about the 16th December last. Never saw the ring before that day, although he was in the frequent habit of seeing the prisoner.

Pedro Lalloo, who described himself as being a gentlemen's butler, deposed that he ordered the prosecutor, Nurhurree, to make him a ring which he afterwards showed to deponent on the day it was stolen. Recognises the ring, produced in Court, as the same ring, and states that the prosecutor promised that it should be finished and delivered to him on the next day. The ring had not a stone fixed in it at that time but the prosecutor promised deponent that he would give him a good coloured stone. Deponent did not order a ring of any particular form nor did he say what coloured stone he wanted: he merely said that he wanted a good coloured stone. Deponent was looking at the ring for half an hour.

The prosecutor having been recalled, he stated, in reply to a question from His Lordship, that he could not now remember whether he took the ring to the butler at his house and told him that it was ready, or whether he showed it to the butler at his shop. His Lordship reminded the witness that he had just before sworn that he had gone to the house of the butler with the ring in his pocket. He, however, persisted in saying that he could not now remember whether he had done so or not although he had certainly sworn that he had. The butler had selected the stone from a number which the deponent had shown him when he first came to order the ring.

Serjeant W. Claridge, of H. M.'s 4th Regiment, deposed that he saw the prisoner at the Orderly Room when he denied that he had ever sold a ring, or that he had one for sale. On being confronted with the barber, however, he then acknowledged having sold one to him for 14 rupees; and on being asked by the Adjutant from where he had got it, he replied that he had bought it at Kurrachee but he could not say from whom he had purchased it only that it was from a Bora or shopkeeper. The prisoner was at Kurrachee for a few days in 1860.

The prisoner asked this witness no questions.

Provost Sergeant James Ryan, deposed that he marched the prisoner to the Orderly Room when he was examined by the Adjutant respecting a ring. The first question the Adjutant asked the prisoner was "Did you ever sell a ring?" He replied "No, Sir, I never had one." When confronted with the barber, he acknowledged to having sold him a ring which he had bought at Kurrachee; but he said he could not tell from whom he had bought it.

The prisoner asked this witness no question.

Private George Gibbons, H. M.'s 4th Regiment, deposed that in December last he had a conversation with the prisoner when he asked him for what he had received money from the barber, when he replied it was for a ring which he had sold him for 14 rupees, and that the barber still owed him 8 annas. Deponent never saw a ring with the prisoner, but he told him a month before this conversation that he had a ring for sale.

When called upon to make his defence, the prisoner stated that he bought the ring in 1860 at Kurrachee and that he sold it to the barber. He never wore the ring since he bought it. He bought it to send to a friend in England, but not having heard from him in reply to a letter he had sent him he determined to sell it. He had evidence to prove this.

Private Harrison, of H. M.'s 4th Regiment, deposed to having seen in the possession of the prisoner a ring similar to that now shown to him. This was about six months ago, but he could not say positively that it was the same ring. He thought it was the same ring because the one the prisoner showed him also had a crack in it which he pointed out at the time. Deponent saw the ring with the prisoner in the barrack room: he was not wearing it.

His Lordship summed up the evidence to the Jury, pointing out the discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecutor and the butler on certain points. His Lordship left it to the Jury to say whether, if the prisoner had come honestly by the ring, it was probable that he would have denied ever having sold it until he was confronted by the barber. The Jury not being able to come to a decision in the box they were permitted to retire, and after an absence of only five minutes returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. JAMES GREENWOOD,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. John Neubrg; Andrew James Cowan; Arthur Gunning Pryan; George Simpson Gardner; Richard Ludd King; Augustus Frederick Houghland; Thomas Bagnold Edwards; Manoel Antonio Murzello; Bomanjee Dossabhoy; Soonder Raghonath; and Amroodeen Soortee.

Dhamjee Boja and Curson Purshotum, (case No. 4 of the calendar) were charged with house-breaking and theft of a clock, four silver watches and chains, several time-pieces, and other articles, the property of Dhunjeebhoy Manockjee. The second prisoner pleaded Guilty, the first prisoner Not Guilty.

The prosecutor deposed that he kept a shop in the Kalbadavee Road and that on the evening of the 7th December last he had the time-piece, watches &c. mentioned in the indictment safe therein. He secured the shop with four padlocks and then went home, and early next morning, from information he received from the police, he went to the shop when he found that it had been broken open and the property in question, of the value of Rs. 137-4-2, had been stolen therefrom. The prisoners were in custody, and the whole of the stolen property recovered before it was carried off.

Abdool Gumney, a police sepoy, deposed that he observed the prisoners in the shop of the prosecutor at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 8th December last, and on asking them what they were doing there, they said they were the servants of the prosecutor. Knowing the prisoners to be persons of bad character deponent and another sepoy took them into custody, when they found the property above mentioned in their possession. The lock had been taken off the door and were found lying inside his shop.

The prisoner Damjee Bhoja, being called upon for his defence, stated that he was accused of this offence because he was known to be a bad character and had been imprisoned before. He protested his innocence of the charge and declared that he was a victim to the unrelenting persecution of the police.

The Jury having without the slightest hesitation found the prisoners Guilty, and they being both old offenders. His Lordship sentenced them each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years in the House of Correction.

Crustna Mayga (case No. 14 of the calendar) was charged with theft of the property of one Nowla Girdhur on the 20th of January last and pleaded Not Guilty.

The prosecutor, a dealer in spices, deposed that he knew the prisoner who was in the same line of business. On the afternoon of the 20th January last he left his house in company with the prisoner who was a guest and resided with him, and then had in his box, which was not locked, a sum of 95 rupees, namely, a bank note of 10 rupees and 85 rupees in cash. The prisoner knew where deponent kept his money and had seen him take money out of the box. Prisoner accompanied the deponent for a short distance only, and left him at a Marwarree's shop. Deponent returned home three hours afterwards and found all the money was gone. Shortly afterwards the prisoner came back, when deponent charged him with having robbed him. He denied the charge and deponent then gave him into the custody of the police. On the following morning the prisoner brought the money from his room and gave it all back to him in the presence of a police sepoy.

The evidence of the prosecutor having been confirmed by the policemen who was present when the money was returned by the prisoner, and the prisoner himself having nothing whatever to urge in his defence, the Jury found him Guilty without turning round in the box, and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Dhunputdoobai Bhowanee and Petambersing Hujjunsing, (case No. 19 of the calendar) were charged with theft in a building, and for stealing therefrom a box containing Rs. 64 in cash and sundry other articles, the property of one Soonderabad Luximon, on the 10th February last. The first prisoner pleaded Guilty.

From the evidence of the prosecutor which was confirmed by a police havildar, it appeared that the prisoner Dhunput, who slept in the same room with the prosecutor, had carried off the box in the night time after gutting it of its contents, which he concealed in the same cart, he threw it into a well. The property was afterwards recovered, chiefly through the instrumentality of the prisoner Petambersing against whom there was no evidence of complicity. He was accordingly acquitted by the Jury and discharged.

The first prisoner, Dhunputdoobai, who saved all trouble by pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Pertabsing Nuncoosing (case No. 27 of the calendar) was convicted on the clearest evidence of receiving a shawl and certain other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 550, the property of his master, one Khetsey Soojee, well knowing the same to have been stolen, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Joseph Viago (case No. 5 of the calendar) was convicted on his own confession of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Narrayen Ragoba (case No. 30 of the calendar) late a havildar of peons in the service of the Government Electric Telegraph Office, having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing Government Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 the property of the Crown, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE Court, which rose at 5 P. M., was adjourned, by public proclamation of the Cryer, until Thursday next the 24th instant at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M., in consequence of the Hindoo festival of the Holee.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LESKE, ESQ.—21st *March* 1864.)

SHIFTING HIS BALLAST.—Mowlabux Gundasing was charged with stealing eight silver bangles from the person of a boatman.—The prosecutor it appears was in the green market making some purchases, the bangles were in his pocket. He suddenly found himself with a strong list to port, and clapping his hand on his starboard locker found the cant was occasioned by the abstraction of the bangles, and on looking round he saw the prisoner making off with the plunder, he raised an alarm and the prisoner was secured with the bangles in his possession. He denied the charge, saying it was a false one brought against him for spite. He was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Mahomed Ally Tyeb Ally was charged with stealing a silver chain, twelve silver buttons, and a skull cap from the person of a child belonging to Haim Joseph, a person in the employ of Mr. David Sassoon. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.) 21*st March*, 1864.

Mahomed Hoossein Amroodin vs. Thucker Dhurumsey Mooljee.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 208, being the amount of brokerage at one per cent. due by defendant to plaintiff, for having effected for him, the purchase of a house of the value of Rs. 20,500, on the 17th day of September 1863.

Mr. Jehangir, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Prentis, for the defendant

Mr. Prentis said that there was another case similar to the one before the court between the same parties, it would be more advisable to hear them on the same day, and therefore requested His Honor to postpone the case for a future day.

His Honor.—What do you say Mr. Jehangir, are you ready to comply with the request?

Mr. Jehangir.—There wss no similarity between the case before the court, and the other case, and as this case was adjourned twice before, he did not think it advisable to comply with the request of Mr. Prentis and if he would do so, he would be doing a sort of injustice to his client.

Mr. Prentis.—By all means he was ready to go on with the case.

His Honor.—What is your case Mr. Jehangir?

Mr. Jehangir stated that the plaintiff is a broker, and effected the sale of a house belonging to one Thacker Lalljee Ruttonsey. The agreement was to the effect that on the completion of the sale, the plaintiff was to receive one per cent. Subseqently some dispute arose between the purchaser and the seller, but it was amicably compromised among themselves.

Mr. Prentis.—The broker did not do any thing. The transaction not having been carried through, he was not at all entitled for his brokerage.

His Honor.—You admit that the contract went off.

Mr. Jehangir, Yes, I do.

His Honor.—If the broker had done nothing why he should get any thing. His Honor said that the agreement was entered into between the parties, but the question before the Court was whether the plaintiff was entitled to get any remuneration? It appeared to the learned Judge that the broker did not do any thing, and hence he was not at all entitled for the remuneration he sought to recover in this court. The Judge cited several cases in support of what he said.

Mr. Jehangir said that the case before the court was rather a difficult one, and therefore he would at this stage request His Honor to postpone it for some other day, in order to enable him to find out authorities bearing the question at issue

His Honor complied with Mr. Jehangir's request, and postponed the case until the 4th proximo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOBACCO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Being desirous of experimenting on the manufacture of tobacco, I shall feel much obliged by any of your correspondents who have seen the process of drying the leaf, and turning it out in cakes known as Golden Leaf and Cavendish, as practised in America, giving me the benefit of their advice. I have grown tobacco of a very superior quality, which only requires getting up well to secure a good price in the market.

Bombay, 21st March. RUSTICUS.

THE HOLEE HOLIDAYS AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Upon enquiry at my agent's this morning why no cotton was sent alongside my vessel I was told that, although the Custom House was open to make entries for cotton, there was no one there to receive the duty of four annas recently levied on each bale.

The Holee Holidays, I am told, last only one day—Tuesday—at least natives tell me they are willing to send cargo off on Wednesday; then there is Good Friday, which of course I do not complain about, but why the Custom House should be closed Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, I cannot tell.

My agents tell me my cargo is in the screws, which are at work to-day, and they are very anxious to ship it and send bills of lading by the next mail, but the Customs stop the way.

I think it a great hardship my vessel should be kept idle all this week on account of the Customs, and I am sure on your giving publicity to this letter the Customs authorities will take immediate steps to remedy this inconvenience, and appoint some one to receive duties on the above named days.

A COTTON DROVER.

THE CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As members of the Established Church object to the Roman Catholic system of having prayers read in a dead language, why, may I seek to know, is the community attending the Cathedral at Bombay doomed to this infliction from their own chaplains?

The clergyman, a German I presume, who read the lessons and preached in the Cathedral last evening took his text from one of the most interesting portions of the Scriptures, and although I tried to follow him I found it utterly impossible to do so. His voice, his delivery, his emphasis, in fact his very pronunciation (I could not see him, there being a pillar between us) led the imagination to fancy they were listening to Dave Carson's lecture on the Rights of Women.

Really it would conduce to the benefit of the Cathedral congregation if this good gentleman followed the example set him by the antiquated military officers of late East India Company's service, and made room for some Englishman who could make himself understood.

Bombay, 21st March 1864. SAXON.

THE MUSSULMAN CONSPIRACY.

(*From the Delhi Gazette.*)

> Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe,
> Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so."

IT may be horrid, it may be hideous, yet we are called upon to use it. More than twelve months ago, from information of a trustworthy nature communicated to us, we announced that there was a widespread spirit of disaffection abroad among the Mahometan population. We told the government; we told the public; we warned the conspirators. Our trouble was not all in vain. We take credit for having checked the success of the measures then being employed to instil a spirit of animosity against the government, into the minds of the general population of India. When the officers of the state were for a considerable length of time, notwithstanding they had the aid of those admirable instruments the protective and detective police at their service, kept in profound ignorance of the machinations of the plotters, it is unreasonable to suppose we could furnish particulars. But sufficient had reached us to convince common sense men, that an attempt to cause complications out of which, a vague idea was entertained, some sort of benefit to the cause would arise, was being made. Such attempt, as we said and hinted at the time, was not confined to the rabble commonly designated *budmashes*; it was receiving the attention, and occupied the meditation of more than one of those creatures the government, in a happy moment of irresistable jocularity, termed independent Sovereign Princes. No well-informed, reflecting man will assert that the idea of subverting the British power has ever been absent from the minds of the villains who escaped the bayonet or the rope in 1857. Villains who owe the fact of their being at this day occasionally permitted to cringe before the representative of the British Crown to the dictates of the faith they dare to disparage, and to the generosity that springs from it. We might name names, but the time is not yet.

The failure of the frontier tribes to drive back the irresistible British arms, and thereby to destroy the dreaded prestige of its *ikbal*, and the subsequent discovery of concealed arms and munitions of war at Umballah, have so far partially unfolded the aim of the conspirators as to leave little doubt, but that the intended blow was to have been struck by the fanatical people of the North, from whence it has been predicted the long expected leader of the victorious followers of Islam is to come. How far spread was the plot we have already noticed. The expectation of events to culminate in the establishment of Molsem supremacy extended more or less to the whole body of purblind, blood-thirsty raphsodists from Peshawur to Calcutta. It is being traced step by step; and will, we trust, result in the conviction and condign punishment of many of those double faced villains who, while playing with the generosity and credulity of their employers, manage to evade the penalties of crimes they have been instrumental in making their less guilty but more silly followers to commit.

It is no gratification to us to be able to say that deluded Mahometans have been detected in a treasonable conspiracy so absurd and so wild against the state; but is is gratifying to be able to assert, in that "portentous phrase," that "we told you so." The facts now being divulged effectually disposes of those who, though they now "assent with civil leer," at one time attempted by a sneer "to teach the rest to sneer" at our declarations. The journals that then sought to throw discredit on our affirmations now know not how to make enough of each link of the long chain, as it is drawn up from the stinking slough of base Mahometan ingratitude. Their long pent up silence appears to have the property of a magnifier: molehills are magnified into mountains. We find it mysteriously stated that sometime before the recent force was sent against the strongholds of the frontier tribes, certain Moulvies had been in communication with them. It is also said that those reverend gentlemen held secret meetings, at which seditious resolutions were passed, and a *jehad* or religious war against the British power was preached. We say, and have said any time these past six years, that sedition is and was being secretly preached in every nook and corner of the country. That preaching has been encouraged by more than one native chief of note; chiefs who come under the category of loyal and staunch. It is not impossible government was acquainted with much that was going on. We find it difficult to believe that at least the more intelligent of our officials did not know some little about it. We complain of their phoo-phooing all but what is told them by their police, and their amlah. We cannot understand why native cunning is ever allowed to plume itself on its success. True the plot in question has failed; but even the partial success in encouragement to another and another trial. It is disgraceful, if not positively dangerous, that petty Moulvies in a popular city like Patna, under the surveillance of a body of police, should hatch treason for years without ever hearing the spirit stirring words from lips of local Buckets. "I know you my men. Stop that ere." Comparisons are odious, but odious as they are we may be allowed to remark that it is not so the French Government of Algeria is blind to plots and conspiracies. We should derive good lessons from the system in vogue there.

Captain Parsons, deputed to trace out the conspiracy, is exerting himself to some effect. We have already told our readers that certain Moulvies at Patna had been arrested. From information elicited in their examination other men have been implicated, some residing in Calcutta and others in the Mofussil. Correspondence has been seized which throws much light on the intention and hopes of the conspirators. A more wretchedly managed affair could hardly be. It is a disgrace to the criminals who planned it, and a disgraceful exposure of the stupidity of the Government officials from whom it has so long been concealed. The immense machinery supposed to be at the disposal of the latter has been powerless, or apparently powerless, to drag to light twelve months ago a series of silly arrangements which a parcel of mischievous English school boys would have been ashamed to adopt in carrying out their solemn intention of robbing an orchard. One of the Calcutta journals considers it remarkable that nothing of the buisness oozed out in the columns of the vernacular papers. We concur with it in thinking that all that was being done and said must have been known to them; and not only to them but also to most if not all of the influential Mahometans in the country. We do not go the length of saying they joined in it, but we would venture to swear they were not without proposals on the subject having been made to each of them. They were simply innocent passive traitors. We observe that the loyalty of the British Indian Association is called in question. We sincerely hope for the sake of India that that body of men will be able to clear themselves of the imputation cast on them.

We may expect some queer revelations at the trial of the men now in custody.

LETTERS FROM A COMPETITION WALLAH.

LETTER IX.—BRITISH TEMPER TOWARDS INDIA, BEFORE, DURING, AND SINCE THE MUTINY.

(*From Macmillan's Magazine.*)

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

And now who can wonder that among a generation which has gone through such a crisis philanthropy is somewhat at a discount? It is unjust to blame men who have lost their fortunes and friends and health in the desperate struggle, because the moment the victory is decided they cannot set to work heart and soul at concocting and promoting plans for the benefit of their conquered foe! That struggle irresistibly reminded us that we were an imperial race, holding our own on a conquered soil by dint of valour and foresight. Cantonments and arsenals, field batteries and breaching batteries seemed more essential to the government of the country than courts of law, normal schools, and agricultural exhibitions. The questions of the day were, not whether Sanskrit should be taught at the Presidency College, or to what extent the pure mathematics of Hindoo men of science were borrowed from European sources, but whether artillery might safely be posted at a station where no English cavalry were quartered, whether the advantages of massing troops at central points compensated for the sanitary dangers of that measure. As long as human nature remains what it is, men who have just made a great and successful effort will ask themselves whether they and theirs are not to profit by their exertions. Had we poured forth our blood like water in order that the children of sepoys might receive a better education than they would have obtained in the event of their fathers having overturned the British supremacy? In order that the disaffected Rajpoots of Shahabad might reap the advantages of a more speedy and equitable administration of justice than they would have enjoyed under the rule of Coer Sing? What was England to gain in return for her millions of money and thousands of lives? Did she not merit some more substantial recompense for having recovered India, than the privilege of governing the Indians in a spirit of wisdom and unselfishness? Echo and the planters answered "yes!" though equity and humanity steadily continued to assert that the events of 1857 and 1858 had not altered a whit our position in India—that our reconquest could be justified in the sight of God and Europe only by the same conditions as had justified our original conquest. We must still govern the land in the interest of the inhabitants. We must still provide them with everything that is essential to their well-being and happiness. We must still pay rent and taxes, keep the roof tight and the drains open, or out we must turn as unprofitable and dishonest tenants. It is greatly to the credit of the civilians that they hearkened to the voice of equity and humanity. The natives cannot accuse their governors of neglect or injustice. They have no reason to regret having exchanged Munro and Elphinstone for Grant and Beadon. Most of our officers would do all and suffer all rather than betray their trust. Some have already done much, and suffered not a little. But the new order of things is not as the old. The children of the soil are no longer regarded with the lively interest, the credulous partiality of yore. Those are plants which do not flourish amidst the rank weeds and rushes, the sand and rubble that overspread the land which was lately submerged by the deluge of civil strife. Men cannot at will cast aside the recollection of those times when all was doubt and confusion and dismay, when a great fear was their companion, day and night; when the mother and children were in sanctuary at the headquarters of the division; when the husband worked with a loaded revolver among his papers, a horse standing saddled in the stable, his feet resting upon a pair of saddle-bags crammed with his most valuable property. The distrust and dislike engendered by such an experience are too deeply rooted to be plucked up by an act of volition.

Though the civilians do not allow the impressions left by the events of the mutiny to influence their opinions and their conduct, the case is far other with the non-official society. And here I may remark that there is some difficulty in finding an appellation for the members of that society. They themselves insist upon it that the civilians have given them the name of "interlopers," and grow extremely wroth over this imaginary grievance. I solemnly declare that I never heard the word used in conversation by a civilian, and never saw it in print, except when it occurs in the effusions of the "interloping" party. On occasions, when they are very angry indeed, they will have it that they are called "adventurers." Perhaps "settlers" is the least objectionable and most comprehensive title. Well, the European settlers in India speedily acquired that contempt for the Bengalees which it is a law of nature that the members of a conquering race should entertain for the subject population among whom they live. As the Norman baron regarded the Saxon churl, as the Dutch boer regarded the Hottentot, so it was inevitable that the English planter should regard the ryot and the cooly. No one can estimate very highly the moral and intellectual qualities of people among whom he resides for the single purpose of turning them to pecuniary account. But in the course of time a new element was added to the feelings which the settler displayed towards the Hindoo. Dislike appeared by the side of disdain. The Dutchman might treat the Hottentot as he pleased, without the interposition of government, as represented by as numerous and able body of public servants paid to protect and cherish the ancient population of the country. Front-de-Bœuf and Brian Bois de Guilbert did what was right in their own eyes, without fear of being charged with dacoity and abduction under the revised penal code before the civil and sessions judge of the district. But the English settler became aware that he must behave towards the Bengalee as towards a fellow-citizen and fellow-subject, or the local magistrate and the Supreme Court would know the reason why. This discovery did not raise his opinion of the natives, but caused him to look on them in the light of enemies, possessed of rights and privileges whereto they had no just claim, and which, as time went on, they might be tempted to employ against him as weapons of annoyance. His state was much that of a boy at school who is prevented by an wholesome dread of the monitors from fagging a stupid, cowardly fellow in the same bed-room with himself to the extent which the eternal fitness of things appears to him to demand—a position which is not calculated to foster the most kindly sentiments of our nature.

At the period of the mutiny the feeling of aversion was intensified into deadly hatred. For a season this hatred was shared by the entire mass of our contrymen. Invectives against the treacherous, blood-thirsty Mussulman, ironical sneers about the "mild Hindoo," were nuts alike to the civilian and the planter. The latter rejoiced to hear the world acknowledge that his estimate of the native had been correct throughout. But this glimpse of happiness was too bright to last. This sweet vision of a Utopia of rampant Anglo-Saxons and "damned niggers" melted away as swiftly as it had arisen, and disclosed the stern reality in all its horrid nakedness: a land flowing indeed with ghee and indigo, but peopled by a race of free peasants, possessed of an ancient interest in the soil, and by an oppressed and disheartened community of Englishmen, whose unnatural mother-country refused to recognise any distinction in civic rights between a nigger doomed to everlasting torment and a white man in a state of salvation. At home the reaction against a severe and retributive policy set in with irresistible strength. People fell to repenting their recent excesses, in sackcloth and ashes; or, to speak more accurately, in pamphlets and May meetings. The official society out here soon followed suit, and the unfortunate settler found himself in the plight of a colonial Abdiel, "faithful only he" to the great principles of the debasement of the native, the domination of the Anglo-Saxon, and the "devolopement of the resources of India" into English pockets. Always sore upon the question of the social and political condition of the native, he now became positively raw and festering. The events of the last few years have certainly not been of a nature to soothe his injured soul. His morbid detestation of the Bengalee, as displayed in the pages of the local journals, would be ludicrous, if there could be a ludicrous side to a phenomenon so painful and ill-omened. One unfortunate correspondent, who happened to make use of the expression, "our native brethren," was lately treated to a column of indignant remonstrance and ill-tempered satire. A certain great man, in answer to an affectionate address presented to him by a large number of wealthy and influential Hindoos, spoke of "the two great races" who occupy India. Next morning he was taken to task firmly but respectfully for having been weak enough to call the natives a "great race," and place them by implication, on an equality with Englishman. As if this gentleman, in order to gratify the vanity and spite of any class in existence, would have chosen insult a body of worthy men who had assembled to give him a mark of respect and devotion, by reminding them that they belonged to an inferior and subject people!

It is only natural that the protectors of the native should come in for a share of odium. Though the great majority of planters live on most cordial terms with the officials in their neighbourhood, it cannot be denied that the *meneurs* of the party have worked themselves up into a state of violent excitement against the very name of civilian. I said above that the events of the last few years have not been of a nature to calm the agitation of the public mind. In fact, from the day that law and order were restored throughout the land, one vexed question has followed another in swift and baneful succession. First came the great indigo row. Now, if you cannot touch pitch without being defiled, you certainly cannot touch indigo without being made to look uncommon blue. Besides, I am not one of those who, like Mr. Kinglake, enjoy walking "through fires placed under the crafty cinder;" so I will confine myself to stating baldly that the ryots (excited, as some think, by the general upturning of society occasioned by the rebellion) objected to grow indigo, on the ground that other crops paid them better. Then followed a good deal of confused and angry cross-fighting, in which, generally speaking, the civilians found themselves opposed to the planters—the most memorable incident in the *mêlee* being the imprisonment of an English clergyman for libel, after a scene in court which recalled irresistibly the political trials of the seventeenth century. Close upon the heels of the indigo row came the rent dispute. Some planters, who at the same time were landholders, raised the rents of their tenantry, on the principle of doing what they liked with their own; while the civilians, as a class, maintained that the ryot had an undefined but undoubted right in the land, which had been confirmed by Act Ten of '59. This complication was not calculated to throw oil on the troubled pools, or rather vats. When the matter was laid before the Lord Chief Justice of Bengal, he decided broadly and roundly against the ryot; a decision which, if carried into effect, would reduce millions upon millions of peasant proprietors to the condition of Irish cottier tenants, ground to the earth by a rack-rent, and a sense of humiliating dependence without aim or hope. The civilian magistrates and judges, however, so arrange matters that the planters have got very scant satisfaction from this decision of the Chief Justice. Then came the renewed demand for a criminal contract law, a subject with regard to which a planter is as touchy as a Buckinghamshire farmer in the matter of Free Trade and Protection. The modification of the resolutions concerning the sale of waste lands did not tend to heal the breach and the ringleaders of the European settlers now regard the civilians as their sworn foes, and have firmly persuaded themselves that, in their public acts, our officers are influenced by an inveterate hatred of all English capitalists and Zemindars. Read the following extracts from the writings of one of the shining lights of what he himself calls the "interloping" party:—

"I feel compelled to protest against the supineness on the part of interlopers, which has been permitting the Government, now, as formerly, under the rule of the Traditional Policy Party, to undo all that has been done, and to return by degrees to the state of things which prevailed before the mutinies. Not two years ago, interlopers had conquered and dismissed a lieutenant-governor, had overcome the prejudices which the governor-general had been imbibing for five years from his civilian advisers, and had seen their old enemy, Mr. Cecil Beadon, introducing that horror of civilians, a Contract Act, into the Legislative Council. I shall not call to your recollection at present the minor circumstances of their triumph, such as the discomfiture of Mr. Seton-Karr and others. Not two years ago interlopers were in the zenith of their power; but, having attained to that proud eminence, they seemed to have lain down and slept there, till their old enemies, recovering, ventured to give them a shove, and sent them down the hill much faster than they climbed it."

Then follows a jeremiad on the falling-off of Mr. Beadon, who appears to have "relapsed into the pure civilian which he had always been guided by the principles and maxims of civilianism, which had become his second nature? Happily, whatever may be the second nature of that worthy successor of Sir John Peter Grant, his first nature is as noble and genial as any being on earth is blessed with. After this comes a description of the civilian policy, which never dies, but is handed down from one generation to another, more than a match for the tactics of a society whose members are ever changing, and whose leaders are even now scattered, though but such a short time has elapsed since the date of their greatest victories; and I am sorry to say that we have but little chance of seeing them reunited, or of seeing another band of men fighting like them, until civilian misrule again destroys a great industry, or inflicts some unbearable oppression upon a race which is but too long-suffering." And so on, and so on, *usque ad nauseam.* There is plenty more of this to be had at the same shop. It is wearisome work, morning after morning wading through huge masses of balderdash, in which her Majesty's servants are held up to execration because they prevent one class of her subjects from oppressing and enslaving another class.

The theory that the native is his equal in the eyes of the law is of itself sufficiently aggravating to the European settler; but, when the occasion comes for that theory to be put in practice, when justice demands that one of our countrymen should be brought to account for outrage or oppression, then class hatred breaks forth into a paroxysm of illogical fury; then is the great Anglo-Saxon spirit neither to hold nor to bind; then are the "English name," and the "development of the resources of India," unlimbered, and trundled out to overawe the civilian Magistrates and the judges of the High Court. It was bad enough not to be permitted to hang natives at discretion, but what if it came to hanging a member of the imperial race? Last year, one Rudd, who was in the service of a Mr. Jellicoe, was desired by his master to procure a sheep for the use of the household. He accordingly selected one from the flock of a shepherd of the name of Fazil, who objected to his choice, saying, "Sir, do not take the sheep; she is with young and I will give you another." To this piece of Indian perversity Rudd replied by carrying off the animal *vi et armis.* The owner followed him to the bungalow, and appealed to Mr. Jellicoe, who, after hearing the story, gave back the sheep, and reproved his servant for his want of consideration. The weak and un-English behaviour of his master gave great offence to Rudd, whose righteous and Anglo-Saxon soul was vexed to such a point that he could vent his indignation by no milder measure than that of pelting Fazil with stones, and kicking him in the loins—a proceeding which excited sympathy rather than surprise among the bystanders, who were probably accustomed to Rudd's method of conducting a purely commercial transaction. Apparently imagining that enough had not been done to avenge the English name upon this insolent nigger, our countryman, soon afterwards took a gun from the house and fired in the air, over Fazil's head: and then, having brought out another gun, shot the poor follow through the back as he ran away. The murderer returned to the bunglow "very pale;" a pallor which was much insisted on by his admirers as a proof of the kindliness of his disposition. His victim died soon after, and Rudd was put upon his trial, and overwhelmed by a mass of evidence, native and English, which could leave no doubt of his guilt on the minds of the most indulgent jury. Sir Charles Jackson (who, by the way, has never been forgiven for the part which he played on this occasion), in spite of his evident compassion for the prisoner, summed up like a true English judge who does not fear what man or the Calcutta press can do unto him. Rudd was convicted of wilful murder—murder all the more horrible from the wanton brutality which considered no punishment too severe for a native who dared to have a voice in the disposal of his own property.

Then the Bengal *Hurkaru* spoke out: "We discern signs that Calcutta will be stirred to its utmost depths in a day or two, all classes and conditions of men banding together for a common object, to achieve the gain of a human life, an existence which is forfeit to the public strangler. Marvellous, indeed, is the power of the instinct of mercy. Mightier and holier the wish to save than the yearing to destroy." And this was the very journal which but three short years before cried the loudest and longest for blood, and yet more blood! which howled at Lord Canning as a traitor, because he displayed no marked satisfaction at the consciousness that more natives had been hung during his reign than under all the former Viceroys together! which called down fire from heaven upon every civilian who refused to degrade himself from a judge into a "public strangler!" "Marvellous indeed was the power of the instinct of mercy" in the months that followed the mutiny. That quality, as far as the sepoys were concerned, was certainly strained uncommonly fine. The relation between the might and holiness of the wish to save and the yearning to destroy, in the year 1862, was exactly what it had been in the year 1857. This talk about "human life," and "marvellous instincts," and "holy wishes," ill became those who had so lately been the foremost to hound on the slayer. It would have been more honest to have refrained from these generalisations, and boldly to have declared that the sentence of the law must not be carried out because, villain as he might be, Rudd belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race—because the murdered man was no better than a damned nigger.

When such was the state of feeling in the European community there was no difficulty in obtaining a vast number of signatures to a petition urging the Governor-General to commute the sentence. Naturally enough, the educated Hindoos, who had but just now been accustomed to see multitudes of innocent natives hung simply because they were natives, were scandalised at the notion that a guilty Englishman must be spared, simply because he was an Englishman. One of these men expressed the sentiments of his class in a temperate and well written article, containing the following passage:—"If the offender has deserved the extreme penalty of the law, in the name of justice and humanity let the forfeit be extorted. Let blood be shed for blood. To attempt in such a case to mitigate the punishment is to attempt to pervert justice, to shake the staple foundations upon which society rests." These expressions, in the eyes of the *Hurkaru*, savoured of blasphemy and ferocity, and called forth an invective, of which the following lines are a specimen:—"The editor is a sable Christian—one who has grafted upon the traditional mildness of the Hindoo character the charitable tendencies of the Gospel. Christian Cali desires blood, and denounces the immorality which would afford a criminal the chance of sobbing out his life in ignominy and pain."

What would this humane gentleman have said if Sir John Peter Grant, in virtue of his high authority, had packed off General Neill's prisoners to "sob out their lives in ignominy and pain" on the shores of the Andamans? To my mind the writer had better have thought twice before he accused his neighbours of impiety. Another statement in the same columns is only saved from being revolting by its extreme absurdity:—"The Mosaic dispensation is dispensed with by the Christian era A mightier than Moses is Prince of Justice." Does these mean that it was under the Law that we hung ryots in 1857, and that in obedience to the Gospel we are to spare murderers in 1862? Was the Mosaic dispensation in force during the mutiny, and was the Christian era coincident with the pacification of India? After puzzling over the matter for some time, I at length came to the conclusion that the writer was of opinion that the Mosaic dispensation went out with the old Company, and that the Indian Council and the Evangelists came in together.

The Governor-General, to his infinite credit, refused to use his prerogative of pardon, and, as a natural consequence, the people who had reviled Lord Canning for saving from the gallows one out of a thousand condemned natives, now reviled Lord Elgin for sending to the gallows a single Englishman. The Viceroy, however, was proof against that outcry, to which even the stern spirit of his predecessor at length yielded—a concession that produced such lamentable results during the last months of his otherwise spotless administration. So, finding that he was not likely to be frightened into compliance or repentance by any amount of bluster—conscious, too, that it was impossible to deprive Sir Charles Wood of the honour of being the enemy *par excellence* of the English name, and invest Lord Elgin with the title on so short a notice—the votaries of Rudd changed their tack, and fell foul of the native community for having instigated the martyrdom of their saints.

"Give him" (the natives) "an English life. His forefathers offered up human sacrifices to ensure good harvests, and their descendants ask that the gallows and the cord may aid in the same good work of promoting Bengalee happiness."

"The convict Rudd is to be hanged in spite of the earnest prayers of more than 3,000 people. Well, when the gods are to be propitiated, it is well to have a victim at hand, and the offering will be all the more acceptable if they are not angry at the moment of sacrifice, Rudd will die because he is an Englishman."

"We hesitate not to say that nine-tenths of those who vote for the public strangling of the unhappy wretch have done so because if Rudd is not hanged the native population will be dissatisfied. They will do injustice if the heavens threaten to fall."

And here occurs an interesting speculation. Why is a native always "polished off," and an Englishman "publicly strangled?" The operation is the same in both cases.

Unfortunately, within the last few months, circumstances have taken place which have called forth those bad passions that had slept since the execution of Rudd. An English family, who possess a large and thriving estate in the Delta of the Ganges, had long been desirous of purchasing a village which would have conveniently rounded off their property. The inhabitants, however, stoutly refused to sell. The servants of the disappointed landholders did their best to annoy and terrify these poor people into acquiescence. On one occasion they made an attack on the village, and got a sound thrashing for their pains. They were now irritated to such a degree that they resolved to take a signal revenge on these obstinate peasants, and especially on the head man of the place, a Bengalee Naboth, called, as far as I can remember, Raneemoollee. Be it observed that the employers of this pack of rascals had no cognizance whatever of these iniquitous proceedings. They are universally acknowledged to be kind-hearted, loyal English gentlemen. One night a strong force assailed the village, brutally ill-used the ryots, murdered Raneemoollee, and carried off two women of his family. It was strongly suspected that a young Irishman of the name of *Dennis Hely* had been the ringleader. He disappeared immediately after the affair, and the police long searched for him in vain.

Now here was an occurrence which, one would think, should have stirred the compassion and indignation of every honest man in Bengal and Behar. Oppression, violence, abduction, murder, brutal satellites, innocent peasants slaughtered for refusing to sell the homesteads of their fathers—no element of horror and villany was wanting. On what conditions do we hold India? What is the strongest plea by which we may justify our occupation of the country in the eyes of rival nations and impartial posterity? Surely that we have enthroned order and the law where rapine and the sword once reigned supreme that we have banished from the land, to the best of our power, the curse of brigandage and dacoity. But what gang of dacoits ever committed a more flagrant outrage than this atrocity, which had been perpetrated under the supposed instigation of one of our countrymen? The sin of Ahab and Jezebel was a trifle to it, for they, at any rate, preserved the forms of justice, and forbore to take the law into their own hands. Would not the first sentiment of every true Englishman be profound pity, and an earnest desire that Hely might be brought to account, in order that if guilty he might expiate his crime, and if guiltless might establish his innocence, and wipe off a foul suspicion from the English name?

What, then, was the view of the subject taken by the anti-native portion of the Calcutta press? What was the theme upon which they especially delighted to dwell? Pity for the sufferers? No, indeed. Solicitude for the honour of our rule and nation? Far from it. The fear lest Hely should be condemned by the machinations of the friends of the Hindoo, and the deduction that the Bengalees were damneder niggers than ever, occupied their thoughts so entirely, that no room was left for more noble or humane sentiments. Hely was at last secured, and put to trial on a charge such that no jury in the world would have convicted him. Instead of indicting him as having been present at and engaged in murderous riot, the prosecutor undertook to prove that the fatal shot had been fired by the prisoner's own hand. The hopeless confusion of a night attack, and the confusion, far more hopeless, of native evidence, would have prevented such a charge from being substantiated had the accused been ten times guilty. The jury declined to hear the defence, and at once returned a verdict in his favor. Then appeared a series of leading articles from which we have selected the following extract:—

"The Conciliation Policy, Lord Canning's great stumbling-block and infatuation, pensivly declined to cut the cords which bound the victim to the altar, lest the native population should be baulked of the wished for immolation. Their instinctive antipathy to the Feringhee might, it is presumed, be dangerously excited without that sacrifice. An annual tragedy, with a European to do the death scene, is a capital contrivance for obviating rebellion. The tranquillizing entertainment can hardly now be discontinued. Cerberus must have his sop, or the infernal regions will become intolerable from his hungry howlings."

Now I do not hesitate to brand the expression, "an annual tragedy," as a foul mis-statement. From the columns of this very journal I learn that the last Englishman who suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Calcutta, was a soldier, who was executed as far back as 1858 for the murder of a comrade and a countryman. Since Rudd, no European has died on the gallows. It is satisfactory to be enabled to add that on both these occasions the *Englishman*, though virulently "Anglo-Saxon," steadily maintained that party-spirit should not be allowed to interfere with the administration of justice.

I have some thoughts of publishing a translation of the Odes of Horace adapted to the use of Indian readers. Here are three samples. If they meet your approbation I will set to work in earnest.

LIB. III. CARM. 7.

Quid fles, Asterië, quem tibi candidi Primo restituent vere Favonii?

I.
My dear Miss White, forbear to weep
Because the North-West breezes keep
At anchor off Rangoon.
That youth who, richer by a lac,
May safely be expected back
Before the next monsoon.

II.
Beneath his close mosquito nets,
With love and prickly-heat he frets
On Irawaddy's water,
Nor heeds a dame on board the ship,
Who lets no fair occasion slip
For praising up her daughter.

III.
She talks of maden's heart so true,
And angry brothers six foot two
Demanding satisfaction;
And, as a last resource throws out
Hints very palpable about
A breach-of-promise action.

IV.
She tells how Pickwick's glance of fire
Quailed 'neath an angry woman's ire;
But let not that alarm ye;
He still remains as deaf as those
Who govern India to the woes
Of Bengal's ill used army

V.
Fear not for him. But, thou, beware;
'Tis whispered (though I hardly dare
To credit the assertion),
How very kind an ear you lend
To some young Civil Service friend
Who lately passed in Persian—

VI.
Than whom no other wallah steers,
With less excruciating fears,
His buggy down the course;
Or chooses out a softer place,
And with a more seductive grace
Drops off a shying horse.

LIB. IV. CARM. 8.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus.
Censorine, meis æra sodalibus.

If all my "woulds," dear Jones, were charged
to "coulds,"
I'd deck thy bungalow with Europe goods;
With bronzes which the awe-struck Baboo stops
To gape and stare at in Chowringhee shops;
With flagons such as either Ross has won
In many a hard-fought match at Wimbledon;
With Brett's *chefs d'œuvre* that Ruskins buy and praise
Amidst the scorn of petulent R. A's;
With Woolner's busts which, in an anile huff,
Our dons rejected, spite of Palgrave's puff.
Brave presents these, but how can I dispense 'em,
With some four hundred odd rupees per mensem?
One potent gift I boast, one treasure dear,
The access to an editorial ear.
Not full-length portraits, frame and all complete,
Nor yet ovations at his country-seat,
Nor presentation swords, nor statues, shed
Such deathless lustre round his glorious head,
Who, when 'gainst fearful odds the English van
Bore up the battle in the grim Redan,
Undaunted, from the cloud of dust and flame,
Straight back to camp for reinforcements came,
As that small squad whom once the hero sent
To pitch our Special Correspondent's tent.
What gives old Time the lie, and keeps alive
In school-boys' mouths the mighty name of Clive;
Preserves great Hastings from oblivion's flood,
And daubs poor Impey with perennial mud?
Why, just two articles in that review
Where tawdry yellow strives with dirty blue.
Ne'er will the man on whom the press has smiled
Pine in collectorates remote and wild;
'Tis not for him the beaten path to trudge,
From sub-assistant up to Zillah judge;
And, when, persuaded by his wife to give her
The best advice in London for her liver,
He chooses a convenient month to start in,
And hurries home to see Sir Ranald Martin,
These magic words perchance may thrill his breast,
"Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood request"*

LIB. I. CARM. 11.

Tu ne quæsieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem Di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros.

Matilda, will you ne'er have ceased apocalyptic summing,
And left the number of the beast to puzzle Dr. Cumming?
Tis vain to rack your charming brains about (confusion
take her)
The Babylonian Lament, the pretty dragon-breaker.
What can't be cured must be endured. Perchance a
a gracious heaven
May spare us till the fated year of eighteen sixty-seven.†
Perchance Jove's Board of public works the dread decree
has passed,
And this cold season, with its joys, is doomed to be
our last.
Let's to the supper-room again, though kitmutgars
may frown,
And in Lord Elgin's dry champagne wash all these
tremors down:
And book me for the fifteenth walse: there, just beneath
my thumb;
No, not the next to that, my girl; the next may never
come.

Yours ever,
H. BROUGHTON.

---

* Sic Jovis interest optatis, epulis.

† This is the date fixed by Dr. Cumming for the end of all things, including the sale of his books.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

(*From the Times, Special Correspondent with the Danish Army.*)

DANISH HEAD QUARTERS SCHLESWIG, FEB. 5.

WHAT we witnessed here yesterday may be set down among the mere amenities of war. So far as we might judge from the sound, there was from early morning firing all along the line. We could hear the cannon from the Dannewerk, where, as we were told, attempts were made upon the outposts of Fort or Battery No. 12, a fort placed at a spot where the lines of the Great and Little Dannewerk intersect each other. Some firing went on on the side of Missunde also, but it was a slack, random fire, resultless and apparently objectless. The most earnest effort was made *upon the immediate position of the town of* Schleswig itself, and we had to put ourselves *to no great inconvenience to behold the engage*ment from beginning to end. From the upper windows of our hotel, Stadt Hamburg, and from the Chaussee leading from it to Castle Gottorp and the suburb of Friedericksberg, but especially from the summit of the castle itself, we were enabled to survey every movement, both on the Danish and the Austro-Prussian side.

Castle Gottorp is a huge square pile of buildings, constructed in a modern barrack-like style, and surrounded by lower wings or pavilions, which, like the main portion of the central structure, are, in fact, used for the accommodation of troops. Inside the court are a few round turrets, the remnants, probably, of the original edifice in olden times, and in front, in the centre, over the main entrance, there rises a square tower, which may have been the keep, surmounted now by a turret of great height, from which we saw the whole country stretched out like a map before us, as far as eye could reach.

In front of us, facing the east, we had the broad level of the water of the Schleswig Fiord, or Schlei, with the town branching out on both its banks; on our left the Altstadt as far as Holm; on our right the suburb of Friedericksberg, as far as the pontoon-bridge of Hadeby, with the inner lake of Hadeby Nor reaching far to the south, answering on one side the purpose of a vast moat to the fort of Friedericksberg, of Bustrup, and the cluster of the Great Dannewerk. Beyond Hadeby, in a perfectly straight line, carving its way, as it were, through the vast undulations of the ground, stretched the main road to Eckernforde. To the left of this road the shore rose in long woody bluffs, with the villages of Fartorp and Steckswig lining the heights. At the foot of these Fartorp and Steckswig heights the broad sheet of water of the Schlei was hemmed in by large sandbanks on either side, forming a narrow sound called Steckswig-Snævering, to expand soon afterwards into a still broader surface, widening into a great round bay to the south, almost up to the Eckernforde road abovementioned, and on the north-east gradually contracting itself to wind through the narrow pass of Missunde. Nearer to us, in the centre of what I must be allowed to call a lake, between the Altstadt and the Friedericksberg suburb, and not much more than half an English mile distant from the Altstadt shore, lay the low, narrow islet of Meversberg, a mere slip of land, bristling with batteries at the water-edge.

The whole country to the south of the Schlei, from a little beyond Hadeby to Missunde, is already occupied by the Austro-Prussians, and from where we stood we could distinctly see the Prussians, three lines deep, posted on the Fartorp and Steckswig height. From those heights their artillery, at about 10 in the morning, opened fire on the island fort of Meversberg, which immediately answered with becoming spirit. A couple of hundred shots were expended on each side in two or three hours, with no loss of life or limb on the Danish side, but with damage to the Prussians, as we are told, of one or two cannon dismounted. It is likely, I should say, that the enemies have hitherto only field-pieces on their position. One of their shells, however, fired from Fartorp, flew over the Meversberg and fell on the ice, a few yards from the bank at Altstadt, to the great amusement of the Schleswig boys, who ran to pick up the fragments. The distance from Fartorp to the nearest point of the Altstadt can be no less than a mile and a half English

So far as can be made out of the Prussian movements, it would seem that they are bent on attempting to cross the Schlei; availing themselves of that narrow channel, which, as I have said, separates the low sandbanks on their side opposite to their positions at Fartorp and Steckswig, and which I have already designated under the name of Steckswig-Snævering. The surface of the Schlei is still covered with thick ice in all its expanse; but from the foot of Castle Gottorp, where we stood, we could see the breach which has been kept up by the Danes by sheer might of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

axe and steam, a blue serpentine line, which follows the windings of the deeper channel of the fiord, coasting like a moat the little island fort of Meversberg, and running off in the direction of Missunde, to follow the meanderings of the Whether all the way to its mouth on the Baltic. Schlei the Austro-Prussians will have it in their power to let their pontoons slide down the ice as far as the water's edge, and there throw a bridge over the channel from ice crust to ice crust, time will show. To effect this operation they will have to stand the fire of the batteries at Vinding and Fysing, two villages lying on the northern shore, and sweeping over the sandbanks opposite to Steckswig.

Should the Austro-Prussians prefer making an experiment of the power of their artillery, it is very probable that with heavy pieces they could from Fartorp silence the batteries of Meversberg, and lay the Altstadt of Schleswig in ruins: little gain to themselves, this latter feat, but no joke to the inhabitants, who would thus be ill requited for their alleged German propensities.

Such, if I have succeeded in conveying my mind to the reader, is the position of the contending parties at Schleswig; or what I may call the water-side. Inland to the south of the Freidericksberg suburb, and to the west of Hadeby Nor, the Austro-Prussians, who have their head-quarters under Marshal Wrangel at Krop, face all the line of the Dannewerk, and turn their main efforts to that cluster of forts which bears the name of the Great Dannewerk, from No. 1 at Friedericksberg to No. 12, which was the object of their onset yesterday. Opposite to Bustrup and Bustrup Vorwerk they are posted at Kongshoj, or King's Height, and in other localities offering the advantage of elevated ground, and placed at no greater distance than a mile from Bustrup, not quite two English miles from the very centre of Schleswig and Castle Gottorp. It was at this point, at the Bustrup advanced posts, that the action was so warm on Wednesday afternoon. The Austrians pushed so boldly forward on that occasion that, had they been aware of their advantage, or had they had daylight enough, there might have been some ground for the kind of panic which spread about in Schleswig that the enemy might possibly carry the town by a *coup de main* that very night.

The hasty barricading of the Castle Gottorp Avenue, and of the Chaussee between the old and new town, prove that some apprehensions were entertained even in high quarters, and a still stronger proof of the danger which the town ran is the departure of the King, who left us in the night or early morning, it was said for Flensburg. The officers here, among whom His Majesty is not too popular, comment rather severely upon this conduct of the King, and ask to what purpose Christian IX. inconvenienced himself by travelling hither all the way from Copenhagen if he was to go back so soon, on the first appearance of danger, without as much as showing his countenance to the men toiling at the outposts, and without, indeed, achieving any greater feat than the promenade in the mud described by me in a former letter. It is not thus, they say, that their good *Danish* King Frederick VII. would have behaved in such emergency! The danger to the King, no less than to the whole army, is, however, by no means trifling. Were the Austro-Prussians to find their way across the Schlei, at some unguarded point, they might be on the flank and rear of the Danish army before this latter had time to effect its retreat to their last stronghold of Duppel and the isle of Alsen. A timely backward movement, and the abandonment of the Dannewerk, is not, perhaps, a very remote contingency.

The bravest Danish officers cannot shut their eyes to the disadvantage of the extremely long line they have to defend, and to the scantiness of the troops they have to employ for that purpose. Whatever may be said of the numbers of the Danish army, I have reason to believe that not more than 30,000 men are at the present moment on the line—a line for which 150,000 combatants would not be too many. The amount of work falling to the lot of so small a force, encamped against such fearful odds, is not only wearing out the moral strength, but actually exhausting the physical powers of the Danes. Were the men even equal to their hard task, over exertion would soon tell, and is now telling against the horses. The inclemencies of a winter campaign begin to show their effects even upon the robust frames of the Danes. It is calculated that out of the whole of their army 1,000 are already *hors de combat*. A few have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; but by far the greatest number are laid low by illness, most of them victims to the ague, the result of their exposure to this severe, [illegible] climate. We had on Wednesday heavy [illegible]rk, lowering skies; yesterday bright [illegible] with gusts of cold wind and showers in [illegible]noon. To-day a fall of snow, half-melting [illegible] ground. The Austro-Prussians, more [illegible] clad and sheltered even than the [illegible] be exposed to greater sufferings; but [illegible] cheap with them, and they can stand [illegible] the same losses without inconvenience. Their casualties on the field are described as very severe. I have seen Prussian and Austrian prisoners brought in, but not in very large numbers.

Heavy firing to-day on the side of Hadeby. Should it lead to any important results, you shall have the news, by telegraph.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 21st.

Lyons, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—March 21st.

Anderson, Captain D. E., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Knight, Major L. E., 17th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Beamish, Captain E. S., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Neemuch.

Baillie, Captain J. C. P., late 25th (Bengal) N. I., on duty, to Delhi.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th March.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer has passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee:—

Barrack Serjeant Nalan.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 16th March 1864:—

Lieutenant F. P. C. Roberts, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Color Serjeant J. M. O'Brian of Her M.'s 33rd Foot, is appointed to act as Garrison Serjeant Major, Bombay.

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, and attached to the Belgaum Brigade.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Elliott, for a period of three months.

56th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Bell, from 28th February to 28th June 1864, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.—Quarter Master Wooden, from 1st January 1864 pending embarkation.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

44th Foot.—Brevet Major F. W. Gregory, from 12th June to 11th September 1864, in extension, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer have obtained leave of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Colonel J. de M. Prier from 25th May to 24th September 1864 to proceed to Mahableshwar, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
21	Arabia	Anderson	Calcutta Feb. 9.
	Martaban	Hopburn	Greenock Nov. 11.
	Black Eagle	Bassett	Liverpool Nov. 14.
	Princess Alexan ra	Stapton	Liverpool Sept. 24.
	Robinson Crusoe	Woodlock	Calcutta Feb. 3.
	Owen Glendower	Norris	New Zealand Dec. 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
21	Coringa (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Queen of the Seas	Peters	Liverpool.
	Golden Empire	Goodall	Liverpool.
	Allum Gheir	Henderson	Cochin & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Arabia*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Anderson, and child.

Per Ship *Martaban*, from Greenock.—Mr. and Mrs. Laury; and Mr. J. R. Hilleard.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Edward Briton; Mr. Richard Briton; and 40 deck.

The Ship *Pegasus* J. G. Goodwin, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.

Brig *Vestal*, for Kurrachee.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
„	(Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d.
To London	(Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
„	(Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 21st March, 1864.

London.

Havering—37 packages coffee, 59 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Stamboul—10 packages blackwood furniture; 1 case China jars; 9 pieces blackwood planks, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

Liverpool.

Eagle—38 bales wool, 114 cwt., Jairamdass Khotamull; 3 bales rags, 10¼ cwt.; 100 bales rags, 350 cwt., Luckoo Tezpall; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Veerjee Samjee.

Concordia—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Euxine—25 bales cotton, 87¾ cwt., Nataram Poonjaram.

Lady Clarendon—31 bales wool, 90 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath

Kildare—123 bales cotton, 332 cwt., Tricomjee Velljee & Co.

New York.

Marion—290 bales wool, 699 cwt., Fernandez.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
914 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

824 Adriatic, Scott.—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Melissa.
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Mar. 10)
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1418 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c.l. Mar.)
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
659 Gladstone Woolcott—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa.
218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
611 Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
061 Kirkham—Ashburner Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
990 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
782 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1037 Palmerston.—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
611 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
697 Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
179 Thomas Seddon, Dodde—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

For Marseilles.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

For New York.

420 Marion—Forbes & Co.

For Havre.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.

For Calcutta.

646 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.

St. Thomas for Orders.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

For Kurrachee.

989 St. Vincent de Paul. (c. l. Mar. 11)

For China.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

For Moulmain.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

Not Fixed.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
851 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co.
938 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
Emilie et Laurie.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn, Boag—Remington & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1022 Jason, Barclay.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle—Blay & Mackintosh,
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
341 Nabob Canton.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner Bell & Co.
Thule (s)
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
787 Vanguard, Coanell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
777 W. M. Peck—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Curling.
Ottawa, Blake.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
2500 Simla.
1109 Singapore, Collett.

MADRAS.

Arrivals—March 13, Barque *Alice Ritson*, E. Godd, from London 5th November; 14, Ship *Berar*, Hall, from Sunderland 25th October.

Departures.—March 12, Ship *Rajah of Cochin*, Bukett, to Calcutta; 13, Ship *Rathfern*, Watson, Akyab.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,900	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 38,000 pr.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	94¼
„ Loan 1842-43	94¼
„ Loan 1854-55	94¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES CURRENT (21st March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	590 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	580 to 585
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	580 to 585
New Oomravuttee	„	540 to 545
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„	540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	530 to 535
New Veeraval	„	530 to 540
New Khandeish	„	530 to 535
New Poratchee	„	525 to 530
New Accote	„	515 to 550
New Mangalore	„	530 to 540
New Hinghunghaut	„	600 to 605
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,420.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	5 12 to 5 14.
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„	30 to 31.
	„	32 to 33.
Niger	„	28 to 29, Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

xchange.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..............2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..............2s. 0¾d. „
Sight..............1s. 11⅞d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-53 „ „
Sight.......... „ 2-48 „ „

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 1d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..............10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London..............The Bank of England.
Do..............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool..............Do. do.
Manchester..............Do. do.
Scotland..............The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland..............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.......................... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays.......... 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office).......... at 2s. 0¼d. „

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand ...... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months.......... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. .... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઇ તરેડીગ એનડ બેકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Check.

At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for cash payments.

His present stock consists of:—

A great variety of handsome Toys, lately received per *Edwin Fox.*

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

Stereoscopic Views of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Eye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent workmanship.

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.

Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.

Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.

Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium size paper.

Envelopes of sizes.

Clothes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent Cork Screws, &c. &c.

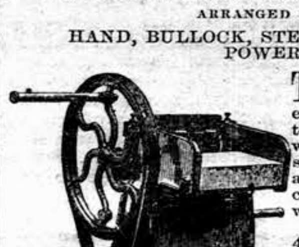
Mr. J. Neuberg proceeding to Europe for a few months by the second mail in April, in order to select personally a new Stock of Goods for the next season, will thank all parties who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without any loss of time.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS.

PLATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863,

ARRANGED FOR

HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are adapted for Ginning every description of Cotton, whether with hard or wooly seeds, or of long or short staple. The seeds are separated without crushing them, or in any way injuring the fibre.

The production of the 40 inch Gin, worked by power, is from 30 to 35 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled indigenous varieties, and from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, from New Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all liable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.

Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.

R. NEWTON, Agent.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience testify to its admirable qualities.*"—*United ervice Gazette of April, 1860.*

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants

Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE INVOICE OF SUPERIOR WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE SLABS. RICH BOHEMIAN AND GILT FLOWER VASES, AND TOILET BOTTLES, PLATED HANGING ARGAND LAMPS WITH DROPS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior White and Black Marble Slabs consisting of Round, Square, Oval, and Oblong, for Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Teapoys, &c., several pairs of Rich Bohemian Flower Vases of various colours and patterns, Toilet Bottles, few pairs of Plated single Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, pieces of Furniture, Velvet pile, Table Covers, Carriages, Rugs, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th and THURSDAY, the 7th April next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of (Colonel H. T. Vincent, changing his residence) and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dishcovers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Black; such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation, Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arm, Prodieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, Whatnots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Plants in Pots, &c., &c.

At 1 p. m.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by Jones of Southampton with a pair of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) with a Set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness complete.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, Pictures in Gilt Frames, 5 sets of single and double Harness plated on German silver mountings.

The Property of a gentleman leaving Bombay consisting of Blackwood Carved Furniture such as a large office Writing desk, Wardrobe, Hat stand, a pair of full Carved Sofa Couches, four post Bedstead, Gown and Clothes Presses, Book or Ornament Stand Side Table, Rocking, Music, Japan, and Easy Chairs, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Child's Cradle, Toilet Glass, a two-light Argand Lamp, a box of Plated Spoons and Forks, a case of Dessert Knives and forks for 12 persons, a Mahogahy square Piano, a ditto Billiard Table, a Microscope, double barrelled Gun by "Joe Manton," a double barrelled Rifle by "Westley Richards," a violin, pictures, a side saddle with furniture Bridle and third crutch, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m.

One English-built Circular Glass fronted light Brougham, by "W. Hunt," Builder, London, with Lamps, Cushions and Shaft, just landed.

One ditto ditto by "Sherwell," Builder, London, with ditto ditto.

One handsome English-built open Carriage by "S. Marks," 13 Orchard Street, Oxford Street, London, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Pole.

SALE OF A LARGE BUNGALOW SITUATED AT POONA

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms,

All that piece or parcel of Ground, with a commodious Bungalow built thereon, situate at Poona, in Sudder Bazar, Numbered 631, and the Bungalow stands on or about One Begah of Ground.

The plan can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned and further particulars and conditions of sale will be known at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware &c. &c., of M. Cresswell, Rsq.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisement.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. Briggs, Esq., (changing residence) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues of Books and Paintings will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A half-plate portrait Lens by Lerebour well adapted for Carte de visite. Price 70 Rupees.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattewar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

SADDLERY,

Just landed ex ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Cash Books with index.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and reveriable seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd March 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)

John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.

Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.

Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.

Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

LEGGETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Grey Australian Carriage Horses, 16 hands high, perfectly broken with English Harness nearly new, in complete order. To be seen at MAHOMED BAUKER KHAN'S Stables, Bhendy Bazar.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the underNoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ½ to 10 percent.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—[illegible]

£2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858..........£196,1[illegible]
Do. do. 1859.......... 228,31[illegible]
Do. do. 1860.......... 262,97[illegible]
Do. do. 1861.......... 292,40[illegible]

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildin[illegible] Bombay continue to be granted by the above Comp[illegible] through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS A[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourab[illegible] terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..............Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq..............Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..............Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,..............London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq..............Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq..............Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..............Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq..............Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq..............Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..............Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq..............Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq..............Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq..............Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq..............Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq..............London.
Abel Chapman, Esq..............London.
Henry Fowler, Esq..............London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq..............London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq..............Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

Head Office in London:

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay..........Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras..........Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong......Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

Printed and Published by William Charman, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London, Frederic Algar, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. & W. Galignani, & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.—Madras, Messrs Pharoah & Co.